THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE;

AND

EDINBURGH

LITERARY MISCELLANY:

BEING

A GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF

LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS,

FOR 1808.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

VOL. LXX.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE AND COMPANY,

BY J. RUTHVEN AND SONS.

1808.

SKETCH of the TOWN & HARBOUR of Rio de Janeiro.

10 Fathoms

BAR 7 & 8 Fathoms

A Great Cone of Granite Height 682 Feet

B

D

Signal Hill

E

F

G

H

18

17

16

S

T

R

Roy.l Garden

Aqueduct

I

K

L

TOWN of St Sebastian

O

Shallow Bank

N

M

Ilha dos Cabras or Snake Is.

Roy.l Brid.

Three Brothers

P

Careening Wharf

Warehouses for the Fishery

Aqueduct

Hospital I.

BAHIA

Aldea St Peter

Tour d'Avila

Batatinga

Paraguaçu

Jaguaripe

St Salvador

St Antony

Bay of All Saints

I. Taperica

Mt St Paul

Town of Amaro

Serinhaem

Boipeba

Camamu Bay

Camamu

R das Contas

ILHEOS

N D de Victoire

Os Ilheos or the Isles

St Anne

Indian Village

R des Alhees

St Reincam

R Duna.

R Grande

R St Anthony

St Anthony

R St Croix

Porto Seguro

Porte Velle.

Punta Gorda.

Porto Seguro

Leng I.

R de Porto Seguro

St Amaro

R Vaca

R Sarbabitiba

R Jhanhaem

Point Tubarao

Dry I.

Mt St Peter

R des Caravelas

Birds Isle

St Barbe

Abrolhos or Rocks

R Parmpa

PORTO SEGURO

R Parnipa

ESPIRITO SANTO

R Emerald

Fall

R Doce

Goycré I.

Rio Doce Point

Mt Rest I.

R Barreiras

Rock

Villa Ilha

Spiritu Santo

R de Spiritu Santo

Cotas Altas

Cavata

Camargas

Gerepari

Gerepari I.

R Jrutiba

Campanhes

Villarica

St Joseph

Jabaroba

St John

R Tapema

Abt de Sul

Ilhas Francezes

VAPY

MAP of Brasil.

For the Scots Mag.ᵉ & Edin.ʳ Literary Miscᵉ Pub.ᵈ by A. Constable & Cᵒ Edin.ʳ 1ˢᵗ Feb.ʸ 1808.

PARAGUAY

Gold Mines

RIO JANEIRO

St Paul

Santos

St John

Juroca

Jabaraba

R. Paraiba de Sul

R. Tapoana

Ldas Francois

Paraba

R. St Salvador

Fishing Lake

R. Barreiros

R. Carnaos

Cape St Thomas

St Anne I

Dancora I

R. Sarcias

Taubate

Jacari

St Sebastian

Fort St Cruz

Cape Frio

Rio Grande

Marambaya I.

Forge Grego

Ubitaba

Perces

Villeria

St Sebastian

Alcatraus

St James & St Philip

Amara

Fort de la Cruz

St Vincent

Maois

R Tsubay

Bay Iguape

Cunanca I.

Camarin I.

R Paranagua

Puparabu.

R Guaratiba

Ibapupatuba

R. St Francis

Repulanga.

Araracari.

Tapeceroi Bay.

R Traimandi

R Taiauje

Bay of Garempas

St Catherine Isle.

Grande I.

French Leagues

Longitude 52 West From 51 Paris

THE NORTHERN PROVINCES.

R. Amargoza

Point Pectinga

Cape St Roc

RIO GRANDE

Rio Grande

Jacari

PARAIBA

Paraiba

Itamacaca

Olinda or Fernambuc

Cape St Augustin

Port Cabo

Country little Known

C. L. I. N. D. A

A. S. d'Olinda

Lagoons

St Antonio or Itapuam

R. Real

R. St Francis

SERGIPE

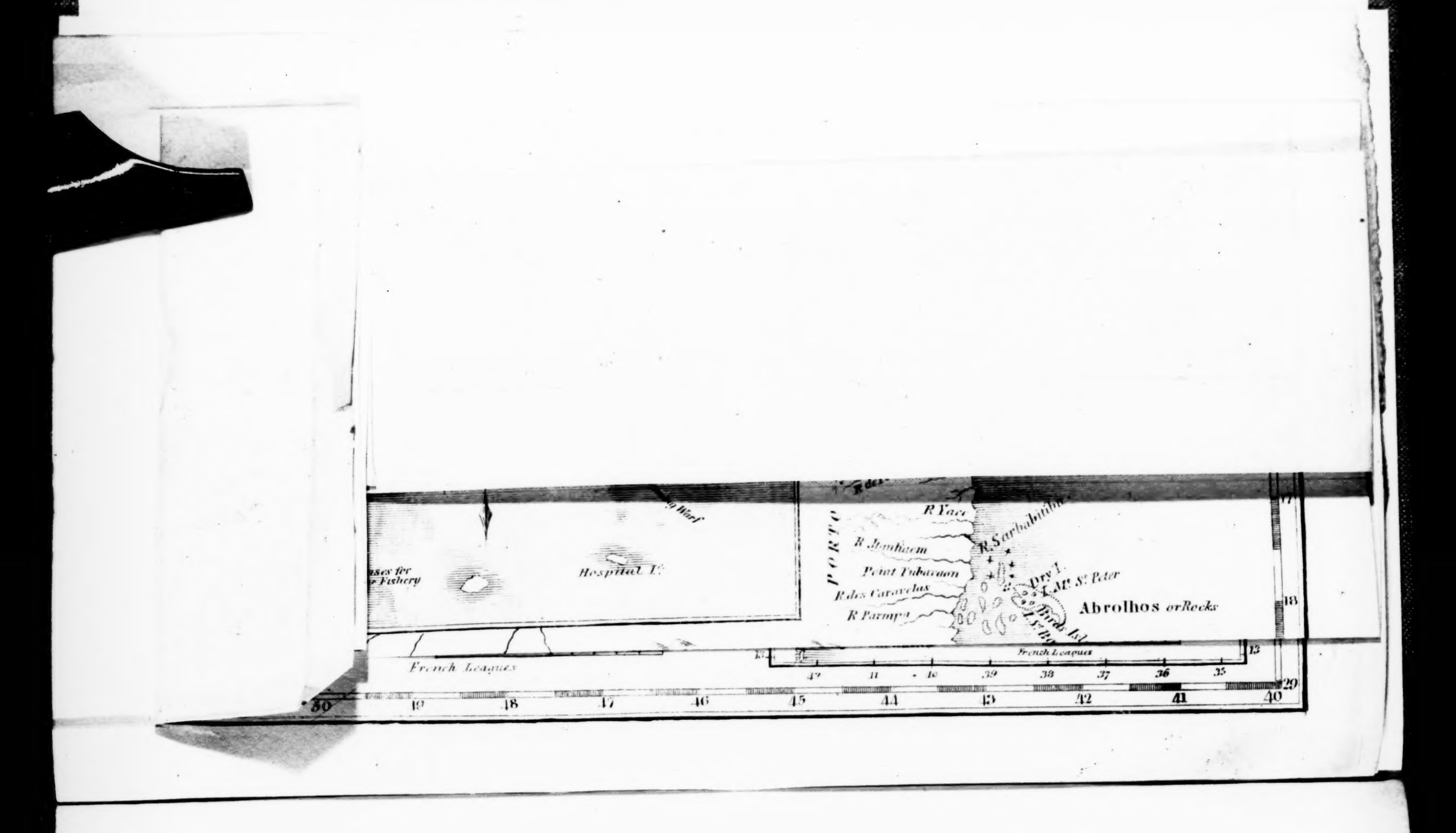
Sergipe du Rey

R. Vazabarris

Sergipe or Rio Real

Bay of All Saints

French Leagues


Hospital I.
French Leagues
PORTO
R Yaco
R Jombacem
Point Tubarao
R das Caravelas
R Parnipa
R. Sarbabitiba
Dry I.
Mt. St. Peter
Abrolhos or Rocks
Birds Isl
French Leagues
50
49
48
47
46
45
44
43
42
41
40
39
38
37
36
35
29
18
13

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR JANUARY 1808:

With a Map of BRAZIL, *and Plan of* RIO JANEIRO.

CONTENTS:

	Page
Register of the Weather for *January*,	2
High Water at *Leith* for *February*,	ib.
Description of the Map of *Brasil*, and Plan of *Rio Janeiro*,	3
References to the Plan of the City,	ib.
Account of the Discovery, Conquest, and present state of *Brasil*,	4
Some Account of the Plan for establishing a Lunatic Asylum at *Edinburgh*,	9
—List of Subscriptions for building ditto,	11
Account of an old Pamphlet, entitled, Presbyterian Inquisition, as it was practised against the Professors of the College of *Edinburgh*, 1691,	13
Gaelic Etymologies,	16
Curious Fact regarding Congelation,	18
Tour to the Island of *Arran*,	19
Some Account of a Journey to the Frozen Sea, and the Discovery of the Remains of a Mammoth,	23
Query concerning a species of Singing Bird,	29
Extracts from Mouette's Travels in *Barbary*, in 1670,	30
—Sale and Treatment of slaves,	ib.
—Intrigues of a *Moorish* Lady,	33
—Singular Villany of a *Spanish Renegado*,	34
Monthly Memoranda in Natural History,	37
Celestial Phenomena for *February*,	38
Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, and the Fine Arts,	ib.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. *Rennie*'s Essays on the Natural History and Origin of Peat Moss,	39
II. *Irving*'s Memoirs of the Life and Writings of *George Buchanan*,	41
New Works published in *Edinburgh*,	44
Scottish Literary Intelligence,	ib.
Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign,	45

POETRY.

Ode for the New Year, 1808,	47
Parting,	ib.
Two unpublished Poems by *Burns*,	48
—*Adam A*——'s Prayer,	ib.
—Song,	ib.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

Historical Affairs,	49
Portugal,	ib.
—Intelligence extraordinary from the *London Gazettes*, respecting the Royal House of *Braganza* embarking at *Lisbon* for the *Brasils*,	ib.
—Proclamation issued by the Prince Regent of *Portugal* before he quitted *Lisbon*,	53
Spain,	56
—Examination of the Prince of *Asturias* respecting the reported conspiracy at Madrid,	ib.
Italy,	57
Holland,	59
England,	61
—Declaration against *Russia*,	ib.
Naval Intelligence,	65
—Capture of *Madeira*,	ib.
Scottish Chronicle,	69
—Faculty of Advocates,	ib.
—New Bill touching the Administration of Justice in *Scotland*,	ib.
—*Glasgow* Public Meeting,	72
—High Court of Justiciary,	74
—Births,	77
—Deaths,	78
—Stocks and Markets,	80

State

14

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from December 26. 1807, to January 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Dec. 26	29.75	41	44	——	Clear
27	29.5	42	42	——	Ditto
28	29.48	43	44	0.5	Rain
29	29.3	39	41	——	Cloudy
30	29.41	32	35	——	Clear
31	29.4	34	46	0.44	Rain
Jan. 1	29.	36	42	——	Clear
2	28.9	40	40	0,08	Rain
3	29.65	31	38	——	Clear
4	29.86	25	33	——	Ditto
5	29.65	38	44	——	Ditto
6	30.	44	47	——	Ditto
7	30.15	48	50	0.04	Showers
8	30.39	49	49	0.03	Ditto
9	30.36	42	42	——	Cloudy
10	30.	39	39	0.04	Showers
11	29.9	38	38	0.02	Snow
12	29.92	29	39	——	Clear
13	29.8	33	36	0.1	Snow
14	29.3	41	33	0.03	Showers
15	30.15	28	33	——	Clear
16	30.	33	36	0.2	Snow
17	30.4	28	34	——	Clear
18	30.8	40	43	——	Cloudy
19	30.	38	40	0.05	Rain
20	29.55	32	32	0.02	Snow
21	30.	28	30	——	Clear
22	29.9	30	39	——	Ditto
23	29.75	43	45	——	Ditto
24	29.6	36	40	0.02	Showers
25	29.3	33	33	0.1	Snow
				——	
			Quantity of Rain,	1.67	

High Water at LEITH For FEBRUARY 1808.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
M. 1	5 21	5 42
Tu. 2	6 3	6 24
W. 3	6 45	7 7
Th. 4	7 29	7 52
Fr. 5	8 16	8 40
Sa. 6	9 5	9 30
Su. 7	9 56	10 22
M. 8	10 49	11 16
Tu. 9	11 43	——
W. 10	0 11	0 38
Th. 11	1 5	1 32
Fr. 12	1 59	2 26
Sa. 13	2 53	3 19
Su. 14	3 46	4 13
M. 15	4 40	5 7
Tu. 16	5 34	6 1
W. 17	6 29	6 57
Th. 18	7 25	7 53
Fr. 19	8 21	8 49
Sa. 20	9 17	9 44
Su. 21	10 12	10 38
M. 22	11 5	11 30
Tu. 23	11 56	——
W. 24	0 20	0 44
Th. 25	1 6	1 29
Fr. 26	1 51	2 13
Sa. 27	2 34	2 56
Su. 28	3 17	3 38
M. 29	3 59	4 21

MOON's PHASES
For FEBRUARY 1808.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D. H. M.	
First Quart.	4.	6. 19. aftern.
Full Moon,	12.	3. 41. morn.
Last Quart.	18.	7. 35. aftern.
New Moon,	26.	8. 31. morn.

Feb. 2. Candlemas.
8, Queen Mary beheaded, (1587)

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR JANUARY 1808.

Description of the MAP *of* BRASIL, *and* PLAN *of* RIO JANEIRO.

OUR readers, and particularly the commercial part of them, must naturally feel curiosity with regard to this great country which has become the refuge of the house of Braganza, and is now laid open to British commerce. We have therefore given in this number the largest and most particular map of Brasil which we were able to procure. It contains the substance of three maps in vol. XIV. of the *Histoire Generale des Voyages*.—The coast from San Salvador to Isle St Catherine, including by far the most important part of Brasil, is given of the same size with the original.—The northern provinces, which are of inferior importance, are given in another part of the map on a reduced scale. There is still some extent of coast, from the Isle of St Catherine to the Rio de la Plata, which our limits have not permitted us to include; but it is almost uncultivated, and contains no place of any importance.

The plan of Rio Janeiro, (or St Sebastian, as the town is often called,) is from Mr Barrow's travels to Cochinchina. It is on a reduced scale, but will still, it is hoped, include every object of real importance.

References to the Plan of the City.

A B C, Landing places in and without the entrance, defended by lines.

D, Small works on a height commanding Fort Lucia on the Island E.

F, Fort Santa Cruz, on a rock of granite 30 feet high, with 23 guns on the side next the sea, and 33 to the westward and northward; it is flanked by severa batteries, and commanded by otners on the signal hills.

G H, Ships in entering and leaving the harbour must pass close uuder the guns of Santa Cruz.

I, A very strong fort commanding the anchorage.

K, Store of light ordnance commanded by a strong fort on the height L.

M, The citadel on the highest point of I. dos Cobras, about 80 feet above the water. The Island slants on the east side to about 8 feet, and is occupied the whole way with stone lines flanked at intervals: greatest length 300 yards; 20 guns to the south and south-east, and 26 on the opposite points.

N, Common landing place; line for musketry and light guns intended to extend the whole front of the town.

O, Square fort commanding the Royal dock-yard.

P Q R, Convents on eminences, mostly fortified.

S T, The only works on the east side of the harbour, and of little importance.

U V, Small works to prevent a landing on the sandy beach at these places.

&c.

Account of the Discovery, Conquest, and present State of BRASIL *.

THE country of Brasil is computed to extend two thousand four hundred miles in length, from north to south, and about two thousand in breadth from east to west; though the European settlements have not penetrated nearly so far in this latter direction. The soil is of the most exuberant fertility, though, from a want of activity in the nation, and imprudent restraints imposed by the government, it has hitherto received little improvement from cultivation. The climate seems to be the most salubrious and delightful of any in the tropical regions; the Portuguese, when worn out with age, are said to have been in the habit of transporting themselves thither, and thereby prolonging their lives for a considerable period.

The honour of discovering Brasil does not seem to have belonged to any of the original navigators to America. Columbus, indeed, sailed along the coast of South America as far as the river Oronooko; but finding only an extent of solid land stretching westward; he saw no prospect of accomplishing his original object of finding a new route to the East Indies, and returned to seek it, with greater probability of success, in the deeply indented shores of the Gulph of Mexico. If we may believe, indeed, the narratives published under the name of Americus Vesputius, that navigator had, in 1499, penetrated to the Southward of the great river of the Amazons. But these narratives abound with so many contradictions, that little credit is generally attached to them.

The first ascertained discoverer of Brasil is Don Pedro Alvarez Cabral, who set sail in March 1500, with a fleet of thirteen vessels, for the coast of Malabar, in the East Indies. After passing the Cape de Verd Islands, he stood far out to sea, in order to avoid the calms which reign on the coast of Africa, and on the 24th of April, found himself on the coast of an unknown country. Its aspect was inviting; the natives, in any intercourse he had with them, were friendly, and upon the whole, the discovery appeared of such importance that Don Pedro sent back a vessel to Portugal with an account of this new country, and of his having, in the usual form, taken possession of it in the name of his sovereign. The intelligence was welcome; and persons were sent for the purpose of making farther discoveries upon these coasts. Yet no due estimate of its importance was as yet formed. Gold and silver, the grand allurements to European adventure, did not appear in the possession of the natives, and the whole coast was covered by ferocious tribes, against whom continual war must be waged. The difficulty, therefore, was to find persons of opulence and distinction, who would go out as settlers; and when any such presented themselves, liberal grants were made of large tracts of land at a very small quit-rent. Thus the whole of that extensive coast was alienated for a very moderate revenue. The new settlers consisted chiefly, as may be supposed, of men of desperate fortune, or pardoned malefactors. These persons, exposed to continual attacks from the rude natives, found it necessary to combine the character of soldier with that of planter; and so completely did they do so, that after an entire change of system, the different provinces of Brasil still retain the name of *Captaincies*. However, this hardy population soon multiplied to such a degree,

* Harris's Voyages, vol. II. Hist. Gen. des Voyages, vol. XIV. Burke's European Settlements, Vol. I.

degree, that Brasil became a flourishing colony, and drew the attention of the mother country. The Portuguese government now began to repent of the profuse grants which they had made; and in the year 1549, John III., with more policy it would appear than justice, entirely revoked them.—In the same year he sent out Thomas de Sousa, with the title of Governor General of Brasil, accompanied by a strong body of forces, and six sail of the line. This new governor landed in the Bay of All Saints, where, by orders of his sovereign, he founded the city of San Salvador, which continued long the metropolis of Brasil. Under him, and the succeeding governors, new towns were erected, the old fortifications of earth were demolished, and made way for walls of brick and stone, mounted with cannon. These precautions were the more necessary, as Brasil had now become an object of ambition to the other nations of Europe.

During the civil contests which raged in France, between the votaries of opposite religions, Nicholas *Durant*, Lord of *Villegagnon*, conceiving, or at least professing a zealous attachment to the reformed doctrines, and having experienced some disgusts in his native country, communicated to Admiral Coligni his design of forming a settlement in the New World.—The Admiral encouraged and assisted him; and Villegagnon was soon able to equip a squadron of three vessels, with which he set sail from Havre de Grace in May 1555. After a troublesome voyage, he arrived in November, at the mouth of the Rio Janeiro; but finding no good landing place there, sailed up the river, and founded the fort of Coligny, not far from the place where the present town is situated. He does not appear to have met with any considerable resistance, and with the assistance of some of his countrymen who had been shipwrecked there some time before, soon succeeded in establishing a more friendly correspondence with the natives, than the Portuguese had been able to bring about in the course of fifty years. Allured by the accounts which he sent home, new adventurers collected themselves; and a second colony, as numerous as the first, set out from Honfleur, in November 1556. They returned, however, in a very short time, declaring that Villegagnon, from being a protestant, had unexpectedly become a most furious catholic; that they had received such treatment from him, as had placed them under the necessity of embarking for Europe; and that not having been able to lay in sufficient provision for their voyage home, they were reduced to dreadful extremities of famine, insomuch that after having consumed even their own shoes, they had almost been tempted to fall upon, and devour each other. Villegagnon, after their departure was unable to maintain himself against the Portuguese, and returned also to France, where he loudly denied all these allegations. It is certain, however, that he continued, during his whole life, to be a most furious enemy to the protestant cause.

The Portuguese now remained in quiet possession of Brasil till the end of the century, and the beginning of the next, when some French adventurers made repeated attempts to form settlements on the river Maragnan.—All these, however, either in consequence of disastrous accidents, or of exertions made by the governor of Brasil, were quickly rendered abortive.

In 1581, in consequence of the rash expedition and fate of King Sebastian, Portugal fell into the hands of Philip II. It thus became involved in the war which that monarch was carrying on against the Dutch, whom his ferocious bigotry had compelled to throw off the yoke, and erect themselves into an independent state. That peo-

people, then active and enterprising, understanding that Brasil was extremely ill provided with the means of defence, conceived the design of attacking it; and this they accomplished in 1624, by a squadron under the command of Admiral Willekens. As soon as this squadron appeared in the Bay of *All Saints*, the inhabitants of San Salvador thought only of removing their persons and property as expeditiously as possible: the governor, who wanted presence of mind either to fight or fly, was taken prisoner; and the capital of Brasil surrendered, almost without striking a blow. A remarkable proof, however, was here given of what courage can do, even in the most desperate circumstances.—The Archbishop, Michael Texeira, assembling his clergy and monks, prevailed upon them to take up arms, and placing himself at their head, made a gallant resistance, and effected his retreat to a strong position, in the neighbourhood, which he fortified in such a manner as enabled him to keep the enemy in continual alarm.

These news being carried to Europe, struck the Portuguese with the deepest consternation, as they dreaded that, in consequence of the system which Spain had formed of depressing their country, she would make but feeble efforts to repair this disaster. She was mistaken however; a fleet of twenty-six sail of the line was equipped, and sent, with fifteen thousand men on board, under the command of Osorio, Marquis of Valduesa. This armament arrived in the bay just as the gallant archbishop had succeeded in collecting an army, and driving the Dutch into San Salvador, which he kept closely blockaded. The place soon surrendered; and Osorio sailed back to Spain, imagining the Dutch to be now completely rooted out of the colony.

He was deceived, however; for in 1629, the Dutch, who had acquired great wealth by the plunder of San Salvador, determined to make a similar attempt upon some other city. Accordingly in 1629, a squadron of forty-six sail was dispatched under Admiral Lonk, with a considerable body of land troops under Gen. Wardenberg. Wardenberg landed on the 15th of March 1630, and after a vigorous resistance took Olinda, capital of Fernambuea. The Dutch, possessing a great naval superiority, were then able to make themselves masters of all the coast of Brasil to the south of that city. The Spaniards were not negligent in sending out succours; and a war ensued which lasted upwards of ten years, and was distinguished by many obstinate battles, both by sea and land. The Dutch, however, partly through the valour and activity of their General Count Maurice de Nassau, and partly through the characteristic sluggishness of the Spanish government, found means to possess themselves of all the southern provinces of Brasil. Seven out of fourteen had fallen into their hands, when changes happened in Europe which gave a new turn to the face of affairs.

In the month of December 1640, took place that famous revolution which rescued Portugal from a foreign yoke, and placed the house of Braganza on the throne. The Dutch and Portuguese, from their common enmity to Spain, became then natural allies. A truce for ten years in their East and West India possessions was accordingly agreed upon on the 13th of June 1641. The Dutch, however, were considered by the Portuguese as having taken advantage of their necessities to impose very severe terms, and to arrange all the stipulations of the treaty, so as to turn to their own advantage. They found it prudent however to dissemble for the present; but secretly cherished the design of vindicating their rights on a future occasion. In Brasil they were particularly on the watch for an opportunity of regaining the complete possession of so important a settlement.—

Mean-

Meanwhile the Dutch, considering themselves now as secured in the possession of this part of Brasil, began to contrive the means of turning it to best account. With this view they recalled Count Maurice, who was considered as too expensive; and in his place substituted persons whom they could *confide in*. The chief of these were a merchant of Amsterdam, a goldsmith of Haerlaem, and a carpenter of Middleburgh, who were invested with the supreme power in this great colony. These prudent persons soon discovered that important additions could be made to the revenues of the company; that their arms and ammunitions might be advantageously disposed of to the Portuguese, who offered high prices for them; that the maintenance of forts and garrisons formed a serious deduction from their *net* profits; and that by allowing numbers of the soldiery to return home on leave of absence, the expence of their military establishment might be greatly reduced. At the same time they were attentive to squeeze as much as possible out of the Portuguese, who lived under the Dutch government, and thereby succeeded in completely alienating their affections.—"They thus contrived, as a judicious writer observes*, to sell the whole of Brasil at one year's purchase." The Portuguese governor de Silva kept a watchful eye on these proceedings, and meditated an opportunity of recovering what his country had lost. This soon offered. A Portuguese of the name of Viera, having acquired a large fortune in the service of the Dutch, became a kind of factor or manager for them, and acquired a large share of their confidence. This man, still retaining his attachment to his native country, formed the scheme of a conspiracy to overthrow the dominion of his new masters. It is remarkable, that this conspiracy was discovered; but the leading men in the Dutch government found Viera so very serviceable a person in a commercial point of view, that they thought it adviseable not to ruin him altogether, and contented themselves with taking security for his good behaviour, which was readily given by several who were themselves engaged in the conspiracy. Viera then prosecuted his designs, and the Dutch rested in full security till the very night that the plot was to have been executed. Intelligence of it then arrived from the mother country, who, it seems, had been more watchful. So great was the consternation into which the colonial government was now thrown, that the conspirators easily made their escape into the woods, where they collected an army of discontented Portuguese, and established their head quarters near Cape St Augustin. In this extremity the Dutch chose for their general a Colonel Huys, but unluckily, in consequence of their economical measures, they had not an army to give him.—The few troops whom he could collect were surrounded and taken prisoners by the Portuguese general; their strong forts were reduced one after another; and though the Dutch sent out two powerful armaments to defend their possessions, these arrived too late to retrieve their affairs. In 1655 Brasil was entirely evacuated by that nation, and has remained ever since under the dominion of the Portuguese.

The trade of the northern provinces is entirely carried on by the port of Paraiba, which lies about five leagues from the sea, on a river of the same name. The export consists chiefly of sugar, in which Brasil formerly excelled all the American settlements, and even now her sugar is superior in quality to ours. About seven or eight vessels came there annually from Lisbon. The trade of *Olinda*, or *Fernambuea*, is carried on from the town of the same name. It is rather ill situated, the port too narrow, and the entry

* Harris II. 178.

to it extremely difficult; yet the trade was considerable; not less than thirty vessels coming annually from Lisbon. The chief commodities were sugar and brazil wood.

The next province is Bahia, which carries on its trade by San Salvador, the former capital of Brasil. This city is said to possess a very fine harbour, capable of being rendered the best in America. The town is divided into two parts, the lower and upper; the former situated at the bottom, the latter at the top, of a very steep hill. A lake lies behind and almost encloses it. The chief exports are sugar and tobacco, and the annual fleet amounted to about thirty sail.

The trade of all the rest of the country was carried on by Rio de Janeiro, which, since the discovery of the gold and diamond mines, has risen to be the capital of Brazil. This city, which is more properly called St Sebastian, is delightfully situated on the banks of the river about two miles from the sea. It is supposed by Mr Barrow to contain about 50,000 inhabitants.

The diamonds are found on a river to the west of Rio de Janeiro, though the precise spot has been carefully concealed. It was long before their value became known; they were considered merely as very fine pebbles.—It was at last ascertained, however, that they were real diamonds, little inferior in value to the oriental; and the Crown then claimed the property of them, and let the mines to a company at Rio Janeiro, for 26,000l.

The next province is that of St Vincent. It has become distinguished by the gold mines found in it. These were first discovered and worked by the Paulists, a mixed race of Portuguese and Brasilians, joined by renegadoes and adventurers of every description, who had formed a sort of indepent republic. They have now been subdued, however, and the mines are worked under the superintendance of government, which receives one-fifth of the produce.

St Vincent and Santos, which lie very near each other, dispute the honour of being the metropolis of this province. The latter has a very fine harbour. In this country wild cattle are almost as plenty as in Paraguay, hides form a considerable proportion of its exports.

The island of St Catherine, considerably to the Southward, forms an important station on account of the command which it has of the Rio de la Plata. The soil is said to be luxuriant, though uncultivated; and it can be plentifully supplied with every necessary from the coast. It has a good harbour.

The royal fifth arising from the gold of Brasil, is said to amount to 500,000 l. But the produce of the mines is, doubtless, much greater than this would infer: Burke calculates the export to Europe, at nearly 4,000,000 l. The diamonds he estimates at 130,000 l*. There seems little doubt, therefore, that all its exports, together, will amount to at least five millions. Now the whole of our exports to Portugal were estimated at a million and a half, and the imports at two millions†. Here, therefore, is room for a great augmentation.

In speculating on the future improvement of Brasil, we may observe, that grain of all kinds flourishes there; that its tobacco is of a superior quality; that it abounds with the very best timber for shipbuilding, which may be carried on at nearly one half less expence there, than in Great Britain. It produces all West India commodities in the highest perfection; but this, in the present state of that market, cannot be considered as a very material advantage.

Some

* European Settlements, I. 317.
† Barrow's Cochinchina, p. 129.

Some Account of the Plan for establishing a LUNATIC ASYLUM *at* EDINBURGH.

THE cure of the insane is unquestionably a matter of the first importance in the practice of medicine. There is no object of charity, who demands more commiseration than the unfortunate maniac; and there is no one to whom charity, properly employed, can be of more real use.

When that excellent citizen, the late George Drummond, Esq., who often filled the office of chief magistrate of the city of Edinburgh, with great credit to himself, and equal benefit to the public, first began to exert his endeavours for the establishment of the Royal Infirmary in that city, the care of the maniac did not escape his notice. It was his intention, that the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh should be an Hospital for the cure of Insanity, as well as of other diseases. Accordingly, from the plans of that building, which were presented to the public, it appears, that the greatest part of the underfloor was intended to be appropriated to the use of the insane; and for several years after the Hospital was opened for the reception of patients, maniacs were admitted to those benefits which it was capable of affording them. But it was soon found, by experience, that the treatment of lunatics, under the same roof with patients subjected to fevers and other diseases, was liable to many inconveniences, which could not be remedied. While maniacs were often highly distressing to other patients, they could not obtain, in the Infirmary, that accommodation on which their recovery very much depended. The scheme, therefore, was soon abandoned; and for many years past, almost all the cells in the Infirmary, intended for lunatics, have been appropriated to other purposes.

Although many private mad-houses have long been established in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and although Bedlams, on a small scale, have been connected with the Poor-houses, both of the city of Edinburgh and of the parish of St Cuthbert's, yet they by no means superseded the necessity of a well-regulated public hospital, devoted to the cure and treatment of Lunatics. It was, therefore, the earnest wish of many medical practitioners, that an institution should be established at Edinburgh, in which the unhappy maniac might enjoy every possible opportunity of recovery, either by medical or by moral treatment.

In consequence of this, Dr Duncan, Sen., when President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, in 1792, brought forward, in that Society, a plan for the establishment of a proper Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh, where the treatment of the insane might be conducted with many advantages. After various consultations with the Lord Provost, the Principal of the University, and other gentlemen in official situations, the following proposal was submitted to the consideration of the public.

Proposal for establishing a Lunatic Asylum in the neighbourhood of the City of Edinburgh.

"Many of the Medical Practitioners of Edinburgh have experienced, with sincere regret, numerous difficulties to which they are subjected in the treatment of persons deprived of reason, who are still in a recoverable state. The Royal College of Physicians having taken this subject into consideration, are of opinion, that, by the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in the neighbourhood of the City, many of these difficulties may be removed. They are fully persuaded, that in a building, accommodated for this purpose, and put under proper regulations, those, in the deplorable state mentioned above, would have a much bet-

better chance of recovery, than in any other situation in which they can at present be placed, in the city of Edinburgh, or its neighbourhood.

"As the importance, therefore, of a proper Lunatic Asylum, can hardly fail to recommend it to the attention of the Public, there is reason to expect, that a sum, sufficient for establishing such an institution, may, in no long time, be obtained, by subscriptions, donations, or legacies; especially if such an establishment were put under the care of a respectable set of Trustees.

"On the suggestion, therefore, of the College of Physicians, and to forward a plan, which promises to be of great public utility, the Lord Provost, the Dean of Guild, and the Convener of the Trades of the City of Edinburgh, the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, the Keeper of his Majesty's Signet, the Principal of the University, and the Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, have agreed to act as Trustees for an institution to be named, THE EDINBURGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

"The objects of the institution are,

"I. That the cure of Lunatics, whose circumstances enable them to pay for their maintenance and treatment in the Asylum, at certain fixed rates, according to the accommodation stipulated, may be conducted under the care of any of the members of the Royal Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons of Edinburgh, whom the relations, entitled by law to the management of insane persons, may think proper to employ; it being always understood, that every Practitioner in the Asylum shall be subjected to such regulations as the Trustees may find it necessary to enact.

"II. In order to extend the benefit of this institution to such persons as are in circumstances of indigence, it is proposed, as soon as sufficient funds can be obtained for that purpose, that poor patients shall be received into the Asylum, and shall be attended by Physicians and Surgeons appointed by the Trustees, without expence to them, or to their relations.

"At the request of the Trustees, Alexander Bonar, Esq. Banker in Edinburgh, has agreed to receive the money subscribed for the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum; which will be deposited at interest, till it be appropriated to the purpose intended, under direction of the Trustees: and it is their intention to carry the plan into execution as soon as the principal and interest, accumulated for this purpose, shall amount to the sum of Two Thousand Pounds.

"Subscription-papers are lodged in the Principal Banking-houses in Edinburgh; and are put into the hands of different individuals, particularly of the Medical Practitioners."

Goldsmiths' Hall,
26th Feb. 1792.

This plan met with general approbation; but although a subscription was begun at that period, and encouraged by pecuniary contributions from almost all the Physicians in Edinburgh, and from some characters of the first eminence, (particularly the late Chief Baron Montgomery;) yet the sum collected was much smaller than might have been expected; and many difficulties occurred, which it is unnecessary, and would perhaps be improper to mention.

Although, however, from various circumstances, this scheme has been retarded, it has never been deserted. An annual meeting has been regularly summoned of the official characters mentioned in the original proposal; and all the money paid into the hands of the Treasurer has been deposited at interest.

By the exertions of Sir John Sinclair,

lair, Bart. when Chairman of a Committee of the House of Commons, and of the Honourable Henry Erskine, when Lord Advocate of Scotland, Two Thousand Pounds, from the debts on the Forfeited Estates, have been appropriated by Government for this establishment.

The greater part of this money has been employed in a very advantageous purchase, most commodiously situated in the vicinity of Edinburgh, with a house already built upon it, and affording many conveniences to the intended Asylum.

Besides the purchase of the ground, the Managers have also bestowed considerable pains in obtaining proper Plans for a commodious building. On this subject, they must acknowledge, with thanks, the gratuitous exertions of Mr Robert Reid, architect, and of Messrs Kirkwood and Sons, engravers, to whom they are indebted for the Plans now presented to the Public.

These Plans are subjected to examination; from the hopes that useful hints for the improvement of them may be obtained from other architects, and that the Plans, even in their present state, may convey interesting information to those, by whom houses for the treatment of insanity may afterwards be built.

Of the peculiar advantages of the Plan now proposed, it is at present unnecessary to enter into any detail. It is sufficient to say, that the great object which has been aimed at, is to afford, even to that class of patients who are received at the lowest rate, every chance of recovery which can be had, either by medical or mental treatment; and, particularly, to allow proper opportunity for the separation of patients, as being furious, tractable, convalescent, or incurable. It has also been an object in the plan, to afford superior accommodation to those whose relations are willing to pay for it. From the Plan it will be seen, that patients, in opulent circumstances, may be accommodated with houses and gardens, entirely appropriated to themselves; where they may be attended by their own servants, and by any medical practitioners whom their guardians may chuse to employ.

The execution of this plan would indeed require a large sum of money. It is computed, that the whole could not be completed for less than L.20,000; and it must be allowed, that all the advantages of the plan could not be obtained, without the completion of the whole. But, for five or six thousand pounds, one side of the square might be finished; and this is so contrived, as to admit of at least a temporary division of patients, according to their condition. It is therefore hoped, that a general subscription, among all those to whom the wretched condition of the insane is not an object of indifference, will enable the Managers to begin the building without delay; and that the importance of the undertaking will recommend it so strongly to the attention of the opulent and benevolent, that the whole may be finished at no very distant period.

List of Subscriptions for building a Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh.

Subscriptions in 1792.

A. B. by A. K. Tate, . . .	L. 5	5
A. B. by T. Keir, ...	5	5
Dr Wm. Wright, ...	2	2
Dr A. Duncan, Sen.	5	5
Dr Roxburgh, ...	5	5
Mr Kirkwood, engraver, . . .	2	2
The Right Hon. Jas. Montgomery, Lord Chief Baron,	21	0
Dr James Gregory, ...	5	5
Dr Chas. Stuart, ...	3	3
Dr Thos. Spens, ...	2	2
The Royal College of Physicians, ...	25	0
Dr Jas. Hamilton, Jun. . . .	2	2
Dr Joseph Black, ...	5	5
Dr Alex. Monro, ...	5	5

Dr

Dr John Yule,	L. 2	2
Dr Robert Freer,	3	3
Dr John Gairdner,	2	2
Dr D. Rutherford,	5	5
A fine from the Sheriff Court,	13	13
Ditto from ditto,	30	0
Ditto from ditto,	52	10
Ditto from ditto,	5	5

Subscriptions in 1807.

A grant from Parliament,	L. 2000	0
Wm Hope Weir, Esq.	5	0
The City of Edinburgh,	105	0
The Right Hon. D. Smith, Lord Provost,	21	0
His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch,	105	0
The Right Hon. the Lord President,	21	0
The Hon. Henry Erskine,	21	0
Sir John Sinclair, Bart.	21	0
Sir Wm Fettes, Bart.	21	0
Sir Patrick Murray, Bart.	31	10
Adam Rolland, Esq. advocate,	25	0
James Clerk, Esq. Sheriff Depute,	25	0
The Rev. Dr Baird,	10	10
The Rev. Dr Davidson,	10	10
Mr And. Wood, surgeon,	10	10
Harry Davidson, Esq. w.s.	10	10
Henry Jardine, Esq. w.s.	10	10
Sam. Anderson, Esq. banker,	10	10
Robert Scott Moncrieffe, Esq. of Newhalls,	10	10
John Tait, Esq. Judge of Police,	10	10
Dr Andrew Duncan, sen. additional,	5	5
James Law, Esq. surgeon,	10	10
William Farquharson, Esq. surgeon,	5	5
Dr Thos. Spens, additional,	5	5
An Exchequer Jury, by Sir William Fettes, Bart.	12	12
A legacy from the late Mrs John Pringle, with interest from 1804,	100	0
Alex. Gillespie, Esq. surgeon,	3	3
Wm. Wood, Esq. surgeon,	3	3
Arch. M'Kinlay, Esq. merchant,	L. 10	10
Mr Wm Moffat, apothecary,	3	3
Mrs Dr Clerk,	10	10
A. B. by Jas. Clerk, Esq.	25	0
James Campbell, Esq. solicitor, London,	5	5
James Farquhar, Esq. South Charlotte street, Edinburgh,	5	0
Alexander Campbell, Esq. George's Square,	10	10
James Rochead, Esq. of Inverleith,	5	5
Thomas Walker Baird, Esq. advocate,	5	5
William M'Kenzie, Esq. w.s.	2	2
Claud Russel, Esq. accountant,	2	2
Mrs Russel, sen.	2	2
Sir W. Forbes, J. Hunter, and Co.	105	0
Hugh Warrender, Esq. w.s.	21	0
Wm. Simpson, Esq. Royal Bank,	10	10
James Nielson, Esq. Charlotte Square,	10	10
Robert Haldane, Esq.	21	0
Dr Thomas Charles Hope,	10	10
Mr George Fulton, teacher,	2	2
Phineas Hall, Esq. George's Square,	5	5
Gilbert Hall, Esq. George's Square,	5	5
Dr Andrew Wardrop,	10	10
John Patison, Esq. town clerk, Leith,	3	3
John Patison, Esq. w.s.	2	2
Samuel Watson, Esq. Solicitor at Law,	2	2
Hugh Watson, Esq. w.s.	1	1
Rev. Dr R. Dickson, Leith,	1	1
Dr James Hamilton, jun. additional,	3	3
J. Newbigging, Esq. surgeon,	2	2
Jas. Wardrop, Esq. surgeon,	2	2
Professor Christison,	3	3
Professor Dunbar,	2	2
The Rev. Dr Hunter,	10	10
The Rev. Dr Buchanan,	10	10
The Rev. Mr Simpson,	5	5
Professor Playfair,	2	2

Account of an old Pamphlet, entitled, PRESBYTERIAN INQUISITION, *as it was lately practised against the Professors of the* COLLEGE *of* EDINBURGH, *August and September* 1690. *Licensed November* 12. 1691. *London.*

THIS is the title of a pamphlet which was published by a zealous anti-presbyterian, and perhaps one secretly attached to the Stuart cause. As I find it is little known, a short abstract of it may not be uninteresting.

The proceedings of which the writer complains, were grounded upon a suspicion that the Professors were secretly attached to popery and the cause of the Stuarts. The writer, however, undertakes to prove that "the Masters of that Universities' greatest crimes, were their places and preferments."

An act was passed in 1690, by the Parliament of Scotland, enjoining all members of the universities to sign the confession of faith, and to swear the oath of allegiance. The execution of this act being entrusted to a certain number of visitors, many of whom were presbyterian ministers, they, says he, "were not wanting in their diligence, to screw up every thing to the greatest height against the episcopal ministers." Accordingly messengers were sent to the market cross of Edinburgh, and other large towns in Scotland, to call publicly upon all professors and teachers to conform to the above act, and also "to summon and warn all the leidges who have any thing to object against the said principal, professors, regents, masters of the said Universities, and schoolmasters, to compear, and give in objections against the principal, professors, regents, and others aforesaid." Of this clause, our author complains grievously, and seemingly not without reason. The presbyterians, however, followed up this measure, by appointing a certain number of visitors for each of the Universities. These visitors, besides clergymen, consist of many persons, the most distinguished for rank and consideration in the country, who seem to have acted with great zeal on the occasion. Among these were the Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Argyle, Crawford, Morton, Cassils, Kintore, Marshall, Lothian; Viscounts Stairs and Arbuthnot; Lords Carmichael, Cardross, Elphinston, Ruthven; Sir John Hall, Sir Patrick Home, Sir William Hamilton, Sir John Maxwell, &c. These persons are empowered to try and enquire if any of the masters be erroneous in doctrine, Papists, Arminians, or Socinians; and this is to be discovered, either by their own *dictates* or the information of others; if any be scandalous or immoral in their life and conversation; if any be negligent, and how many conveniendums they have, &c. to enquire into their sufficiency, and if any be suspect of insufficiency, to try and examine him, also to enquire, "what has been the carriage of the Masters since the late happy revolutions, as to their Majesty's government and their coming to the crown, and what are their principles as to the constitution of the government by king and parliament, &c."—Having settled these and other rules of trial, the Committees were appointed to meet at the respective universities on the 20th of August. That appointed to visit the university of Edinburgh, accordingly met in the upper hall, and Sir John Hall was chosen preses. For some reason or other the meeting was delayed till that day se'enight. Dr Monro, Principal of the College, was then called in, and had a number of charges read against him, which he was required to answer. His replies are given at length, of which we shall make a short abstract.

1. *He renounced the protestant religion, and subscribed himself a Papist beyond sea.* The Doctor replies, that this charge was impossible, since the Papists require no subscription; that it was supported by no evidence, and that he could even prove its falsehood by those who knew him while he was abroad; had he been so inclined, he had a fair opportunity of declaring himself, before the restoration. Yet did they not remember the sermons he preached against popery in the High church of Edinburgh, and the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, when *our zealous reformers were very quiet.*— This article was dropt.

2. *He favoured and procured scholars for a Mr Burnet, who was suspected of popery.* He declares in answer, that so far from favouring Mr Burnet's entrance into the college, he opposed it with all his might; he wished, instead of him, a gentleman in the old college of St Andrews, for whom he had a high esteem. "But Mr Burnet, says he, being thrust in upon us (more by the Duke of Gordon than the Earl of Perth,) what could I do with him? My care of this house obliged me to make him as useful as I could: He lay under the suspicion of being popish, but this I knew to be a calumny; and if I had not endeavoured to get him some scholars, we should have wanted one entire class in the college."

3. *That at the time when there was no national church government, he read the English service in his family.*— This the Doctor fully acknowledges, and declares, that when all sects were tolerated, he thought himself fully justified in following that form of worship which, he asserts, had been first used in Scotland. He expresses the most zealous attachment to episcopacy, as the only bulwark in Britain to retard or stop the progress of either popery or enthusiasm.

4. This charge is founded on a letter to the Archbishop of St Andrews, intercepted by Hamilton of Kinkell, which was thought to betray disaffection to the government, both in church and state. He had complained, it seems, of the oppression of the clergy, and had used the words *fanatic* and *presbyterian* as synonimous. This the Doctor either explains away, or apologizes for, as having been written in a fit of ill humour; complaining grievously of Hamilton for breaking open his letter.

5. *He demitted his charge in the High Church, lest he should be obliged to pray for K. William and Q. Mary.* The Doctor states, that in his demission he had assigned no such reason; that he could name others; and that the allegation rested on mere conjecture. He asserts that the Presbyterians had expressed no displeasure at the time, but seemed extremely happy to get the church into their own hands.

6. *He rejoiced at Lord Dundee's victory.* The Doctor calls upon his accuser, to name any outward sign or expression of joy. "He thinks I rejoiced, says he, and therefore sets it down as a ground of accusation. But to make his story pass, why did he not name the usual and extravagant frolics that attend such mirth? where was it? and with what company? was he invited to this merry meeting himself?—The libeller does not think I rejoiced at the fall of my Lord Dundee; I assure him of the contrary, for no gentleman, soldier, scholar, or civilized citizen, will find fault with me for this; I had an extraordinary value for him; and such of his enemies, as retain any generosity, will acknowledge he deserved it. And he should consider, that the victories obtained in a civil war are no true cause of joy."

7. *He persecuted a Mr Gourlay for being presbyterian, exactly at the time of his being licensed to preach by the presbytery.* This persecution Dr M. throws entirely upon the students. The fact, he says, with *regard to this trifle*, was, that

that Mr Gourley had attempted to teach the second class in Mr Kennedy's absence; "but the boys then found him quite out of his element, and *drove him out of the schools with snowballs, to the foot of the college wynd.*—This, he says, happened some years before he came to the college; but Mr G. having again attempted to teach, experienced similar insults. He then applied to Dr Monro, who, even before hearing the students in their own defence, imposed on some of them a pecuniary mulct. The students, however, on learning these proceedings, "caballed themselves into a more numerous combination, so that Mr Gourley found it convenient to retire, as he could not live in the college without a guard." But the Doctor says, that on this occasion no names were given in to him and he appears accordingly to have taken no charge of the matter: upon the whole, he seems at heart rather to approve their conduct, and declares that they are as obedient and regular, as so many youths in any part of the world.

8. *He heard, without answering, Dr Pitcairn ridicule the Westminster confession, and impugn the existence of a Deity.*—He was not in his desk on that day, nor called upon to answer Dr Pitcairn. His good friend, however, was well qualified to answer for himself; and so far had he been from impugning the existence of a Deity, that he merely endeavoured, *like a true philosopher*, to load some parts of the Thesis with that absurdity!

9. *He presented to the Lord Chancellor an Eucharistic poem, composed on the birth of the Prince of Wales.* Where his accuser had the epithet Eucharistic, Dr Munro knows not; but is sure the bonefires, illuminations, glasses, and wine flung over the cross, were at least as *Eucharistic* as his poem. The town of Edinburgh therefore should answer for it, not he.

There are several other charges, but as they do not contain any thing very interesting, I shall not recapitulate them. In consequence of this examination, however, a Report is drawn up, which, as might be supposed, is extremely unfavourable, and which is immediately followed by a sentence of deprivation, signed by the Earl of Crawford. The author has added long commentaries upon every sentence of the Report. The only thing in his part of this performance, which is very interesting, is one from which it appears, that it was then customary for the Principal to deliver public instructions every Wednesday on the first principles of the Christian religion, which were attended by all the students without exception. The charge against the Doctor is, that one year he catechized instead of giving dictates: to which he replies, that such a method appeared to him better suited to the capacity of the younger students; that Bishop Leighton had merely delivered lectures *viva voce*, without obliging the students to copy them, and that Principal Adamson had, like himself, catechized.—*Qu. When, and why, was this practice discontinued?*

Dr Strachan's examination follows next. He is much bolder than Dr Monro, declares his zealous attachment to episcopacy, and laments the "unchristian and barbarous courses, which were taken to prevent its orderly establishment here when that loyal martyr, of blessed and glorious memory, was endeavouring to do it for the good of the church and kingdom." He even expresses a wish that a reconciliation with the church of Rome might be effected by means of mutual concession. He declares, that he considers the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance to be sound points of divinity, *duly stated and qualified.* His sentence was of course the same with that of Dr Monro.

This pamphlet does not carry on the history of the transaction any farther. But we are informed by another

ther episcopal publication *, that besides Dr Monro and Dr Strachan, five of the masters were turned out. These were the two professors of divinity, Mr John Drummond, professor of philology, Mr Alex. Douglas, professor of the Oriental languages, and Mr Thomas Burnet, professor of philosophy. Dr Gregory, professor of the mathematics, was connived at for a while.

Lord Carmichael, who was president of the Committee for visiting Glasgow college, is said to have been a man of much greater moderation than Sir John Hall. Dr Hall, the Principal, however, having refused the test, was necessarily turned out, as was Dr Weem, professor of Divinity, Professors Blair and Gordon. But the most severely treated of all was the University of St Andrews, where Lord Crawford presided, and in which the Professors were turned out *ad unum omnes*. The University of Aberdeen was left for the present unmolested. This the writer charitably imputes to its remoteness, and to the incapacity of the presbyterians for lecturing in Latin.

Gaelic Etymologies and Antiquities.

To the Editor.

SIR,

MON-*ri-mon-muir*, i. e. *Mon-reidh-mon-muir*, i. e. the *muir* of the *Gallow* or *Wythie* Hill, is situated in Forfarshire, about three miles to the southward of *Brechin*. It has been latinized *Mons Romanus*. Indeed there appears to have been at one time a strong predilection to derive every thing from the *Latin*. *Cruden*, a parish in Buchan, has been rendered *Cruor Danorum*, whereas it is compounded of *Cru-Dan*, i. e. the slaughter of the Danes. *Dundee* has been rendered *Donum Dei*, &c. &c. This muir is of great extent, and nearly level. It contains many antiquities, such as remains of ancient fortifications, sepulchral *tumuli*, &c. but the most prominent of these is the ancient *Mon-reidh*, or place of execution. It stands a little to the east of an extensive encampment, which tradition ascribes to the *Picts*. These Gallow hills are frequent over all Scotland, and, from their peculiar structure, easily distinguished from all others. For the benefit of such of your correspondents as are not acquainted with the Gaelic, I must observe that *Reidh* is pronounced *Ri*. As to *Mon*, and *muir*, they are modern adjections, the original name being *Mon-ri*. Thus *Ben-loch*, i. e. the *hill* of the *loch*, by the modern adjection of *mont* and *law*, has been tortured into *Benlomondlaw*.— But with what propriety can any antiquarian render this muir *Mons Romanus*, with the ancient *Mon-ri* staring him in the face.

Penpont, i. e. *Pen-Punt*, i. e. the *Weight-Hill*, is the name of a parish on the banks of the *Nith*, about 25 miles distant from its influx into *Solway Firth*. It has also been tortured into *Pene Pontus*, i. e. almost a *sea*. The *ingenious* analysers, it seems, chose rather to make *Solway Firth* climb over hills and precipices, and inundate the country to the distance of 25 miles, than be driven out of their favourite etymology, *Pene-Pontus*. It is well known that, in the *Hebrides*, the *Craig* of the *money* rent, and the *Craig* of the rent in *kind* still remain. *Pen-Punt* appears to have been one of those hills where the rent in kind, (such as wool, butter cheese, &c.) was weighed over to the landlord, and hence it seems to have taken the name of *Pen Punte*, or the *weighing* hill. I need hardly point out that *Pen* and *Ben* are synonimous, and that *Punt* is the *radix* of the Scots *Pund*, the

* An account of the late establishment of presbyterian government by the Parliament of Scotland, Anno 1690, London 1693, p. 93.

the English *Pound*, and the Latin *Pondo*. In the *Orkneys*, where our ancient civil and religious institutions probably found their last refuge, the *Lispund*, i. e. the *Royal* or *Standard Pund* (Regum Pondo,) is still in use.

Dumfries, uniformly pronounced *Drumfries*, i. e. *Drum-Frith*, i. e. the Dorsum or range on the Firth, is a town well known in the South of Scotland. A little to the east of the town stands the ancient *Tom-an-moid*, or Justice Hill, on which the *Dun Friars* built a chapel, and this circumstance is supposed to have given name to the town. The *Grey Friars* also built a religious house here, which still retains the name of the *Old Greyfriars*, and is used as one of the parochial churches. The conversion of *Dun Friars* into Drumfries is a mere conceit, totally unfounded in fact. By the same analogy, *Greyfriars* should be pronounced *Greyfries*, but no such thing is the case, for it retains its proper orthography, both in writing and in pronunciation. That the word Friars should be so ductile in the one case, as to melt down into *Fries*, and so stubborn in the other as not to change a letter, must appear not a little singular. The truth seems to be, that this etymology has been adopted at random, because no other more probable occurred. *Drumfries* is situated on the *Firth* of *Nith*, and also a *Dorsum* which stretches along that Firth. This analysis, therefore, establishes itself independent of further argument. How natural is *Drumfrith*, the Dorsum on the Firth, compared to *Dunfriars*, the ill-coloured monks. As to the trifling variation betwixt *Frith* and *Fries*, I shall only observe, that it is difficult to pronounce *Frith* any other way than Fries. This word *Frith*, *Fri*, or *Fre*, (for they are all synonimous) is the *radix* of the English *Firth*, and the Latin *Fretum*.

Reswallow, *i.e. Ris-uaigh-low*, i. e. The King's Grave Hill, is the name of small Property about two miles from Forfar. In this vicinity was fought a bloody battle betwixt the Scots and Picts, in which the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of their King. *Uaigh* is pronounced *ula*, so that there is hardly a shadow of difference betwixt *Reswallow* and *Risuaighlow*. Whether this denotes the grave of the said Pictish King, or of some other King, (for Forfar was occasionally a Royal residence) cannot now be determined. But as the name intimates that he was buried on an eminence, probably some *tumulus* or other *memorial* may still point out the place. I am unacquainted with the antiquities on the estate of *Reswallow*, and will be obliged to any of your correspondents in that quarter, if they will communicate them through the medium of your Miscellany, and particularly any particulars respecting this *Royal grave*.

Tinto, uniformly pronounced Tintoc, *i. e.* Tin-teach, *i. e.* the *fire house*, is situated in the upper part of Clydesdale. In the statistical account this hill is erroneously translated the *fire hill*. A tradition still obtains in that part of the country that a perpetual fire was here kept in honour of the great Celtic God *Belus*. This tradition might well be doubted were it not in some degree corroborated by a similar custom in honour of the goddess *Vesta*. From the chastity of the priestesses, and other circumstances, there is good reason to suppose that this same *Vesta* was *Diana*, or the *Moon*, and that the institution itself was derived from the ancient *Umbrian* Sabines, who were confessedly of the Druidical religion. Now, if a perpetual fire was kept up in honour of Moon, or minor luminary, it is probable the major luminary, *Belus*, would have the same honour paid him. If so, a house was absolutely necessary, both for a saving of fuel and to shelter the priests from the inclemency of the weather. Tradition says a perpetual fire was kept here, and

and the parallel instance of *Vesta* renders it at least probable. The name itself is another strong presumption that this was really the case. If so, what more appropriate name could have been given to this hill than *Tin-teach*, or the house in which this fire was kept continually burning?

30th November 1807. MILO.

Curious Fact regarding CONGELATION.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I Sit down to put you in possession of a fact or observation regarding congelation, of which you may make what use you think proper. If it should happen, that you resolve to honour it with a place in your Magazine, you can easily make a suitable title for it.

Water, we all know, may, with certain precautions, be cooled considerably below the freezing point, without being congealed. If a bit of ice, or a pointed instrument, be brought into contact with it in this state, the congelation immediately commences, and *is said* to pervade the whole *like a flash of lightning*. The following fact disposes me to call in question the propriety of the illustration.

One night, at the commencement of a very intense frost, which we experienced two or three winters ago, upon going to bed, I saw my window covered in the inside with moisture. I drew my finger along one of the panes, to see if it were really as wet as it appeared to be; and thought no more about the matter till just before I extinguished the candle, when it occurred to me to look whether the moisture had encreased sensibly during the time of undressing. I found (to my astonishment, I confess,) the pane which I had touched covered with ice. All the others were covered with liquid. Upon touching one of them with my nail, the ice immediately began to form, and spread from the point where I had touched the pane, as from a centre. The same thing was observable when the other panes were touched. Not having a stop watch, I could not measure the velocity with which the congelation pervaded the water. I therefore resolved to seize the next opportunity for that purpose. I waited in vain ever since, till within these few days, when one morning, I found three of the panes of my window in excellent condition for the experiment. The rest were frozen over. These were covered with liquid, and, upon their being touched with the nail, the congelation pervaded them, as on the former occasion. I measured the velocity, (for which purpose I had a pendulum prepared.)—It was about two feet in twenty-five seconds. The freezing proceeded fastest where the moisture seemed to be most abundant.

Now, upon this statement, it is sufficiently obvious, that the velocity of the motion of congelation is materially different from that of electricity; for an electric shock moves thro' a very long slender wire, to all appearance instantaneously; so that the common comparison of the motion of congelation through water cooled below the freezing point, to the motion of electricity, seems not altogether just.

I have to beg pardon for trespassing so long upon your time, and for engrossing (if it should so happen,) so large a portion of your valuable miscellany, which some of your readers may think might be better bestowed otherwise.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
and constant reader,

GELU.

Edinburgh, 8th Dec. 1807.

Con-

Continuation of a Tour to ARRAN.

THE village of Torlyn, is pleasantly situated in a hollow on the banks of a rivulet, at no great distance from the sea. It consists of a few low, detached houses. At a mill situated in the middle of the village a considerable quantity of malt is prepared, which, I was told, was chiefly employed in the illegal distillation of whisky in this island. Around the village there is a considerable extent of improveable land, which presents, in a few places, the appearance of better cultivation than is to be observed in many other parts of the island equally susceptible of it.

The rivulet of Torlyn, so far as I had an opportunity of examining, has cut its channel through beds of red sandstone and ironshot clay. The beds of sandstone are intersected in several places by veins of basalt.—The basaltic matter of these veins does not appear to have produced any change or induration in the rocks with which it is in immediate contact.—Many rolled masses of Pitchstone here occur among the gravel in the bed of the rivulet.

2d June 1807.—On the banks of the rivulet of Torlyn I picked up several plants of the Common Enchanter's Nightshade, *Circæa lutetiana*, but not yet in flower.

The country from Torlyn to Kilpatrick is low and flat; the rocks are of red sandstone. Between Torlyn and the Shiskin there is a tolerably good road. The occurrence of a *made road* in this island may be considered as a rarity, although the rocks almost every where present excellent materials for the purpose.

In travelling along this part of the coast, I observed many breeding pairs of Oyster-catchers, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*; and Sandlarks, *Charadrius hiaticula* *. While walking along the shore, I was frequently amused with the address of the latter bird, when endeavouring to decoy me from its nest. It feigned the appearance of lameness, and fluttered along the sand, with drooping wing, as if wounded by a shot. In this respect, therefore, it employs the same means to preserve its nest which the Partridge uses to lure the eager spaniel from her helpless brood.

The Common Sandpiper, *Tringa hypoleucos*, is frequently to be seen on the banks of the rivulets of this island.

The Brown Hills are composed of rocks of Porphyry *, which in many places incline to the columnar structure. Towards the sea these hills present a precipitous front, and the broken fragments of the columns lying on the beach have produced a very rugged coast.

After passing the Brown Hills the country becomes level, owing to the rocks receding from the shore. This level land is however chiefly covered with heath.

At the mouth of the Black-water there is a small harbour, from which boats occasionally pass to Cambleton, on the opposite coast of the Mull of Cantire. Here is a small fishing station. I observed a few Cod, Coal-fish, and Skate, laid out to dry on the rocks. Although the sea around Arran teems with fish, yet the indolent inhabitants seldom think of catching more

* Mr Pennant supposes the Sand-Lark to be only a summer bird of passage, and consequently to leave us during the winter. It is probable however, that a few of these birds remain with us the whole year, as I have observed them on the shore between Leith and Portobello during the month of January.

* This Porphyry has a basis of a grey colour and even fracture; not to be scratched by a knife. In it are numerous angular pieces of Felspar of a white colour, and rounded pieces of Quartz of a smoke-grey colour.

more than is sufficient to supply their present wants.

At Drumodoon a high bank of sandstone is covered by a thick horizontal bed of Porphyritic Greenstone *. Proceeding along the coast to the northward, the bed of Porphyry gradually decreases in thickness, and at last totally disappears. Near the King's Cove a bed of Pitchstone occurs, resting between two beds of sandstone. The upper bed of sandstone is covered by a bed of greenstone.

These greenstone rocks were dotted red in several places with *Lichen ventosus*, and *Lichen coccineus*; and on several of the rocks and stones here the *Polytrichum piliferum* was growing in plenty.

The King's Cove is a large hollow which has been scooped out from a solid bed of red sandstone, by the action of the sea at some remote period. The length of the cave may be about a hundred feet, and the breadth at the entrance about forty. A projecting mass of sandstone causes the cave to terminate in two narrow recesses, the division between these having some resemblance to the keel of a ship. On this projection the figure of a cross has been cut. A few rude scratches on the sides of the cave are said by the country people to represent dogs, stags, sheep, &c. but as far as I could perceive, they bear no resemblance to any terrestrial object.

The roofs of several small caves were here hung with the dark green fronds of the Harts-Tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, and their moist sides were covered with the Golden Saxifrage, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*. On several rocks in the neighbourhood I observed the Sea Spleenwort, *Asplenium marinum*. This plant (together with the *Cotyledon umbilicus* which is here common) was observed at this place in the summer of 1772, by the late Rev. J. Lightfoot, the fellow traveller of Pennant, and the author of the excellent Flora Scotica. In a moor near this place, I likewise found the Black Bog-Rush, *Schœnus nigricans*.

In the King's Cove, and many other caves around the coast of this island, the Rock Pigeon, *Columba œnas*, breeds in considerable numbers. This bird is usually supposed to be the parent stock of our common domestic pigeons. Mr Pennant, however, is of opinion, that the bird which he describes under the name of the Stock-Dove, or Wood-Pigeon, (not the Ring-Dove, or Cushat, the *Columba Palumbus*,) and which he supposes a distinct species from the preceding, may likewise have contributed to the increase of our domestic stock *.

A little way to the northward of the King's Cove a large vein of porphyry, upwards of forty feet in wideness, traverses the sandstone strata on the shore. The porphyry of this vein is similar in appearance to the porphyry which forms the Brown Hills, already described.

The hills behind the King's Cove are covered with a stratum of moss earth nearly two feet in thickness.—As this was the proper season for digging peat for fuel, I often met with whole families in the moors employed in that necessary work. The peat is cut into oblong pieces, usually about a foot in length, and nearly two inches in breadth and thickness. The peat in this place was chiefly composed of the remains of heath, and of small herbaceous plants. Where these were in

* The basis of this stone is of a green colour, glimmering lustre, fracture even, passing into earthy. It scratches with the knife, and the scratch is grey. In this basis a few crystals of Felspar and Quartz are disseminated.

* British Zoology, Vol. 1.;—corrections for p. 290.

in the most complete state of decomposition, or bituminization, the peat was of a black colour, and when dry, was solid, hard, and highly inflammable.

Around the Shiskin there is a fine tract of level and fertile land. The Clachen Burn, however, which traverses this vale or *strath*, carries with it, during floods, great quantities of gravel and large stones, which it deposits on the neighbouring fields; and no embankments are constructed on the sides of the rivulet, to prevent such destructive inundations, although these could easily be accomplished.

In the mouth of Glen Clachen, a neat chapel was built a few years ago, by the voluntary subscription of the people of the neighbourhood. The minister of the parish of Kilmorie officiates in it every third Sunday. In an adjacent burial ground, a circular mound of earth, with a depression in the centre containing a kind of gravestone, is pointed out as the place where Saint Molios, or Moleese, was interred. Many strange stories are, as might be expected, told by the inhabitants, of the virtues and miracles of this tutelary saint of Arran.

In ascending Glen Clachen, beds of red-coloured sandstone, and of greenstone, are seen to alternate with each other. On the top of the hill on the south side of the glen, a limestone quarry has in part been wrought.—This limestone forms a thick irregular bed *. It contains a great admixture of quartz. It is traversed in several places by veins of *Lime-spar* †. This kind of Limestone is evidently of an older formation than the common grey limestone, which belongs to the independent coal formation. By the absence of petrifactions, and by its translucidity on the edges, it makes an approach to the primitive marbles, and it may be considered as the oldest member of the stratified, or transition series of limestone rocks.

At a place called the Shedog, in the district of the Shiskin, there are a few scattered houses, and an inn, such as it is.

In the moor between Schedog and Machry there are a number of large upright stones, disposed in circles.—One of these circles, which I measured, was about 50 feet in diameter.—Another circle, of 64 feet in diameter, inclosed a smaller circle of 36 feet in diameter. The inner circle was formed of eight blocks of grey granite, placed at equal distances. Several single upright stones I likewise observed in other parts of the moor.—These circles, it has generally been supposed, had been employed as places of religious worship in the days of Druidism.

About the farm of Auchingallon, a considerable quantity of pitchstone is to be observed, lying in loose masses. In the rivulet north from Achincar, a thick bed of Breccia or Puddingstone may be seen. This Breccia, which is composed of rounded masses of granite, gneiss, quartz, &c. cemented by a hard clay basis, is probably connected with the primitive rocks.

The Flowering Fern, *Osmunda regalis*, was here common; as was the Sweet Willow or Dutch Myrtle, *Myrica gale*, in the moist moors. Lightfoot,

* This limestone is of a grey colour, faintly glimmering lustre, splintery fracture, in some places even and compact. It is translucent on the edges, scratches easily with the knife; streak white.

† I have here, and elsewhere, used the word *Lime-spar* in preference to the terms calcareous spar, or calc-spar, although these are sanctioned by high authority. It is composed of two *English* words, and is equally short and expressive with any term of similar import borrowed from the *Latin* language.

foot, in his Flora Scotica, says, that in Arran, and most of the Hebrides, an infusion of the leaves in the way of tea, of the last-mentioned plant, is frequently given to children to destroy worms.

In ascending Earsay glen, the presence of the granitic rocks is soon announced, by the loose blocks of granite lying in the bed of Earsay rivulet, and by the granitic sand, or decomposed granite, which forms its banks.

Earsay Loch is a shallow piece of water of no great extent. Among the heath around the loch the Long-leaved Sundew, *Drosera longifolia*, was very common, together with the Bear-berry bush, *Arbutus uva ursi*, and the compressed Bog-rush, *Schænus compressus:* The last of these plants only in flower (June 2d.) The *Lichen omphaloides*, *Bryum apocarpum* and *Trichostomum lanuginosum*, were growing on many stones.

In Glen Earsay, nature assumes a grand appearance of wildness. Here silence is only interrupted, by the bleeting of a wandering sheep, or the gentle murmuring of the stream.—The eye perceives nothing but hills clothed with brown mantles of heath, or the hoary summits of the granite mountains, slowly mouldering by the hand of time. The prospect of such scenes can scarcely fail to impress the mind with a pleasing melancholy.

Loch Tannoch is situated in a plain at the head of Glen Earsay. It is about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The banks of the loch are surrounded with blocks of granite, and its beach is composed of granitic sand. Upon some old cow-dung in the neighbourhood of this loch I observed several patches of the Zig-zag Gland-moss, *Splachnum gracile*, (not a very common production;) and *Peziza scutellata*, which is frequent. In the neighbouring moors, I observed many breeding pairs of the Golden Plover, *Charadrius pluvialis* *.

From Loch Tannoch I descended to the coast by Glen Catacol. This glen is very steep, with precipitous sides. A rivulet running in the bottom of the glen has exposed the granitic strata distinctly to view. The white colour of the rocks here gives a pleasing pellucidity to the water in the pools. Near the top of the glen a basalt vein traverses the granite without producing any change on its structure or appearance. Farther down the glen, a stratified vein traverses the granite in a direction from north to south. The west side of the vein is composed of a substance approaching to basalt, and the east side is filled with porphyry, precisely similar to the porphyry which composes the Brown Hills. At the bottom of the glen the mica-slate rocks commence. These incline to the horizon at an angle of 40°, and continue forming low hills, till we come to Loch Ransa †

The entrance to Loch Ransa appeared to me peculiarly delightful, not the less so, from my having wandered far over pathless moors where no spot of verdure was to be seen. The beautiful expanse of water embosomed in the hills, the peninsula with the old castle nodding over its own decay, the hamlets with the green fields and trees scattered round the margin, the hills at the head of the loch, raising their naked summits to the skies, and en-

---

* Having examined a number of birds of this species in the spring of 1804, and dissected them so as to ascertain the sex, I uniformly found the female distinguished from the male, by a spot of black feathers on the breast, and by a superior brightness of colour in the plumage.

† The word *Loch* is here used to signify an arm of the sea. It is often used in Scotland in a similar sense.

encircled with the clouds, form altogether a most interesting picture.

To be continued.

Some Account of a Journey to the Frozen Sea, and the Discovery of the Remains of a Mammoth, by M. MICHAEL ADAMS, *of St Petersburgh. Translated from the French.*

I Should have reason to reproach myself, were I to delay any longer the publication of a discovery in Zoology, which is so much the more interesting to be detailed, as it once more presents to our view a species of animal, the existence of which has been a subject of dispute amongst the most celebrated naturalists.

I was informed at Iakoutsk, by M. Popoff, who is at the head of the company of Merchants of that town, that they had discovered, upon the shores of the Frozen Sea, near the mouth of the river Lena, an animal of an extraordinary size. The flesh, skin, and hair, were in good preservation, and it was supposed that the fossile production, known by the name of Mammoth horns, must have belonged to some animal of this kind.

M. Popoff had, at the same time, the goodness to communicate the drawing and description of this animal; I thought proper to send both to the president of the Petersburgh Academy. The intelligence of this interesting discovery determined me to hasten my intended journey to the banks of the Lena, as far as the frozen sea, and I was anxious to save these precious remains, which might perhaps otherwise be lost. My stay at Iakoutsk, therefore, only lasted a few days. I set out on the 7th of June 1806, provided with some indispensable letters of recommendation, some of which were addressed to the servants of the Government, and others to merchants from whom I hoped to derive some advantages. On the 16th of June I arrived in the small town of Schigarsk, and towards the end of the same month I reached Kumak-Surka; from this place I made an excursion, the express object of which was to discover the Mammoth. And I shall now give a sketch of my journey.

The contrary winds, which lasted during the whole summer, retarded my departure from Kumak-Surka; this place was then inhabited by 40 or 50 Toungouse families of the Batouline race. Fishing was their ordinary occupation; and the extreme activity of these people filled me with admiration; the women, old men, and even children, laboured with indefatigable assiduity in laying up provisions for winter. The strongest went a-fishing, the less robust were occupied in cleaning and drying the fish. The whole shores were covered with scaffolding, and the cabins so filled with fish that we could scarcely enter them. An innocent gaiety reigned in every countenance, and all exhibited the utmost activity. The fishermen sang while casting their nets, and others were dancing the charya, which is a dance peculiar to the country. I cannot sufficiently express the emotions of joy which I felt at the sight of these pleasing scenes.

I was convinced, while upon the spot, that the inhabitants of the North enjoy happiness even in the midst of their frozen regions.

But what astonished me still more, was the picturesque view of the opposite side of the Lena. This river, which is one of the largest in Siberia, majestically rolls its waters through the mountainous chain of Verschejansk: it is here, near its mouth, entirely devoid of islands, and much narrower, deeper, and more rapid than in any other part of its course. The mountains here appear in a great variety of forms; they are of a brilliant whiteness, and of a savage and horrid aspect,

pect; sometimes they represent immense columns which rise into the clouds, sometimes they resemble the ruins of ancient forts, and as if they were parts detached from the mutilated remains of grotesque and gigantic figures.

Further off the horizon is terminated by a chain of high mountains, where eternal snow and ice dart back the rays of the sun.

These landscapes are of exquisite beauty; an expert draughtsman would look in vain for similar views in any other place of Siberia; and I am not astonished that the picturesque situation of Kumak-Surka should become the object of a national song, known solely on the shores of the Frozen Sea. I reserve the communication of this curious article until I publish the detailed account of my journey.

The course of the winds having at last changed, I thought of pursuing my route, and I had my rein-deer brought across the river. Next day, at day-break, I set out accompanied by a Toungouse chief, Ossip Shoumachoff, and by Bellkoff, a merchant of Schigansk, and attended by my huntsman, three Cossacs, and ten Toungouses.

The Toungouse chief was the first person who discovered the Mammoth, and he was proprietor of the territory through which our route lay. Bellkoff, the merchant, had spent nearly his whole life on the shores of the Frozen Sea. His zeal, and the details he procured me, have the strongest claims to my gratitude: I am even indebted to him for the preservation of my life at a moment of imminent danger.

At first I found great difficulty in sitting upon a rein-deer; for, the saddle being attached by a girth of leather only, it was very insecure, and often occasioned me very disagreeable falls. Besides, my position was very inconvenient for want of stirrups, which are never used among the Toungouses.

On our route we traversed high and rugged mountains, valleys which followed the course of small rivulets, and parched and savage plains, where not a shrub was to be seen. After two days travelling we at last approached the shores of the Frozen Sea. This place is called by the Toungouses, Angardam, or *terra firma*. In order to attain the Mammoth, it was necessary to traverse another isthmus, cal- Bykoffskoy-Mys, or Fumut. This isthmus, which projects into a spacious gulf, is to the right of the mouth of the Lena, and extends, as I was informed, from South-east, to North-east for about 30 or 35 wersts *.— Its name is probably derived from two points, in the form of horns, which are at the north extremity of this promontary. The point upon the left hand, which the Russians call by way of eminence, Bykoffskoy-Mys, on account of its greater extent, forms three vast gulfs, where we find some settlements of Iakouts: the opposite point, called Maustach on account of the great quantity of floating wood found upon its shores, is one half smaller; its shore is lower, and this district is completely inhabited. The distance from the one point to the other is estimated at four leagues and a half, or 45 wersts. Small hills form the higher part of the peninsula of Fumut; the remainder is occupied by lakes, and all the low grounds are marshy.

The principal lakes are: 1st, Chastirkool, which means the lake of Geese; 2d, Kourilakool; 3d, Beulgeuniachtachool, the lake of hillocks; 4th, Omoulachkool; 5th, Mougourdachkool, where a particular kind of salmon are found, called *tchir*; and 6th, Bachofkool. The lake No. 4. is the largest, and No. 5. is the deepest.

* Ten wersts are equal to six English geographical miles.

est of all. The lake, No. 6. derives its name from two famous adventurers, Bouchoff and Schalauroun, who spent a whole winter on its banks. We still see the ruins of a cabin in which they resided. The history of their unfortunate end is told by M. Sauer in his journal of Billings's expedition.

The isthmus we have mentioned is so narrow at some places that the sea may be seen on both sides. The Rein-deer perform a periodical transmigration every year, during which they abandon these places in order to proceed by the Frosen Sea towards Borchaya and Uitjansk, and for this purpose they collect in large troops about autumn. In order to hunt these animals with greater prospect of success, the Toungouses have divided the peninsula into cantons, separated by palings. They frighten the deer by loud cries, which they utter all at once, by letting dogs loose at them, and by fans which they attach to the palings, and which are agitated by the wynd. The terrified Rein-deer throw themselves into the water in order to reach some neighbouring island, where they are pursued and killed by the hunters.

On the third day of our journey we pitched our tents a few hundred paces from the Mammoth, upon a hillock called Kembisagashaeta, which signifies the Stone with the broad side.

Schoumachoff related to me the history of the discovery of the Mammoth in nearly the following terms:

"The Toungouses, who are a wandering people, seldom remain long in one place. Those who live in the forests often spend ten years and more in traversing the vast regions among the mountains; during this period they never visit their homes. Each family lives in an isolated state from the rest; the chief takes care of them, and knows no other society. If, after several years absence, two friends meet by chance, they mutually communicate their adventures, the various success of their hunting, and the quality of peltry they have acquired.—After having spent some days together, and consumed the little provisions they have, they separate chearfully, charge each other with compliments for their respective friends, and leave it to chance to bring them together again. Such is the way of life of these innocent children of nature. The Toungouses who inhabit the coast differ from the rest, in having more regularly built houses, and in assembling at certain seasons for fishing and hunting. In winter they inhabit cabins, built close to each other, so as to form small vilages.

"It is to one of these annual excursions of the Toungouses that we are indebted for the discovery of the Mammoth. Towards the end of August, when the fishing in the Lena is over, Schoumachoff is in the habit of going along with his brothers to the peninsula of Tunart, where they employ themselves in hunting, and where the fresh fish of the sea furnish them with wholesome and agreeable nourishment.

"In 1799, he had caused to be built for his women, some cabins upon the shores of the lake Onroub; and he himself coasted along the sea shore for the purpose of searching for some Mammoth horns. One day he perceived, in the midst of a rock of ice, an unformed block, which did not at all resemble the floating pieces of wood usually found there. In order to examine it more closely he clambered up the rock and examined this new object all around; but he could not ascertain what it was. The year following he discovered in the same spot the carcase of a sea-cow (trichecus rosmarus.) He perceived at the same time that the mass he had formerly seen was freer from the ice, and by the side of it he remarked two similar pieces, which he afterwards found

were

were the feet of the Mammoth.—About the close of the next summer the entire flank of the animal and one of the tusks had distinctly come out from under the ice. Upon his return to the shores of the lake Onroul, he communicated this extraordinary discovery to his wife and some of his friends; but their manner of regarding the subject overwhelmed him with grief. The old men related on this occasion that they had heard their forefathers say, that a similar monster had formerly shewn itself in the same peninsula, and that the whole family of the person who discovered it had become extinct in a very short time. The Mammoth, in consequence of this, was unanimously regarded as auguring a future calamity, and the Toungouse chief felt so much inquietude from it, that he fell dangerously ill; but becoming well again, his first ideas suggested to him the profit he might gain by selling the tusks of this animal, which were of an extraordinary size and beauty. He therefore gave orders to conceal carefully where the Mammoth was, and to remove all strangers from it under various pretexts, charging at the same time some trusty dependants not to suffer any part of this treasure to be carried away.

"But the summer being colder and more windy than usual, kept the Mammoth sunk in the ice, which scarcely melted at all that season. At last, about the end of the fifth year afterwards, the ardent desires of Schoumachoff were happily accomplished: the ice which inclosed the Mammoth having partly melted, the level became sloped, and this enormous mass, pushed forward by its own weight, fell over upon its side on its sand bank. Of this two Toungouses were witnesses who accompanied me in my journey. In the month of March 1804, Schoumachoff came to his Mammoth, and having got his horns cut off, he exchanged them with Baltounoff the merchant for merchandise of the value of 50 rubles. On this occasion a drawing of the animal was made, but it was very incorrect; they described it with pointed ears, very small eyes, horses hoofs, and a bristly mane along the whole of his back; so that the drawing represented something between a pig and an elephant."

Two years afterwards, being the seventh from the discovery of the Mammoth, a fortunate circumstance occasioned my visit to those distant and desert regions, and I congratulate myself upon having it in my power to ascertain and verify a fact, which would otherwise be thought so improbable.

I found the Mammoth still upon the same spot, but completely mutilated. The prejudices against it having been dissipated because the Toungouse chief had recovered his health, the carcase of the Mammoth might be approached without any obstacle: the proprietor was content with the profit he had already received from it, and the Jakouts of the neighbourhood tore off the flesh, with which they fed their dogs. Ferocious animals, White Bears of the North Pole, Gluttons, Wolves, and Foxes, preyed upon it also, and their burrows were seen in the neighbourhood. The skeleton, almost completely unfleshed, was entire, with the exception of one of the fore feet; the Spondyle from the head to the os-coccygis, a shoulder blade, the pelvis, and the remains of the three extremities, were still tightly attached by the nerves of the joints, and by strips of skin on the exterior side of the carcase. The head was covered with a dry skin; one of the ears, well preserved, was furnished with a tuft of bristles. All these parts must necessarily have suffered by a carriage of 11,000 wersts. The eyes, however, are preserved, and we can still distinguish the ball of the left eye. The tip of the under lip has been eaten away, and the upper part being destroyed ex-

exhibited the teeth. The brain was still within the cranium, but it appeared dry.

The parts least damaged, are a fore foot and a hind one; they are covered with skin, and have still the sole attached. According to the assertion of the Toungouse chief, the animal had been so large and well fed, that its belly hung down below the knee joints. This Mammoth is a male, with a long mane at his neck, but it has no tail, and no trunk. The skin, three fourths of which I have in my possession, is of a deep gray, and covered with a reddish hair and black bristles. The humidity of the soil, where the animal has lain so long, has made the bristles lose some part of their elasticity. The entire carcase, the bones of which I collected upon the spot, is 4 archines and a half high by 7 long, from the tip of the nose to the coccyx *; without, however, comprehending the two horns, each of which is a toise and a half long, and both together weigh 10 pouds †. The head alone weighs eleven pouds and a half.

The principal object of my care was to separate the bones, to arrange them, and place them in safety; this was done with the most scrupulous nicety, and I had the satisfaction of finding the other shoulderblade, which lay in a hole. I afterwards caused the skin to be stripped from the side upon which the animal had lain; it was very well preserved. This skin was of such an extraordinary weight, that ten persons, who were employed to carry it to the sea side, in order to stretch it on floating wood, moved it with great difficulty. After this operation I caused the ground to be dug in various places in order to see if there were any bones around, but chiefly for the purpose of collecting all the bristles which the white bears might have trodden into the wet ground on devouring the flesh. This operation was attended with difficulty, as we wanted the necessary instruments for digging the ground: I succeeded however in procuring in this manner more than one poud of bristles. In a few days our labour was ended, and I found myself in possession of a treasure, which amply recompensed me for the fatigues and dangers of the journey, and even for the expences I had incurred.

The place where I found the Mammoth is about 60 paces distant from the shore; and from the fracture of the ice from which it slid, it is about 100 paces distant: this fracture occupies precisely the middle between the two points of the isthmus, and is three versts long, and even in the place where the Mammoth was, this rock has a perpendicular elevation of 30 or 40 toises. Its substance is a clear ice, but of a nauseous taste; it inclines towards the sea; its summit is covered with a bed of moss and friable earth half an archine in thickness. During the heat of the month of July a part of this crust melts, but the other remains frozen.

Curiosity prompted me to ascend two other hillocks equally distant from the sea; they were of the same composition, and also a little covered with moss. At intervals I saw pieces of wood of an enormous size, and of all the species produced in Siberia; and also Mammoth horns in great quantities, frozen between the fissures of the rocks. They appeared to be of an astonishing freshness.

It is as curious as it is difficult to explain, how all these things are to be found collected here. The inhabitants of the coast call this kind of wood Adamsohina, and distinguish it from the floating wood which, descending the great rivers of Siberia falls into the ocean, and is afterwards heaped

* An archine is a little more than two feet English measure.

† A poud is forty pounds.

ed upon the shores of the Frozen Sea. This last kind they call Noahsohina. I have seen, in great thaws, large pieces of earth detach themselves from the hillocks, mix with the water, and form thick and muddy torrents, which roll slowly towards the sea. This earth forms in different places lumps, which sink in among the ice. The block of ice where the Mammoth was found, was from 35 to 40 toises high; and, according to the account of the Toungouses, the animal, when first discovered, was seven toises from the surface of the ice.

The whole shore was as it were covered with the most variegated and beautiful plants, produced on the shores of the Frozen Sea, but they were only two inches high. Around the carcase we saw a multitude of other plants, such as the *Cineraria aquatica*, and some species of *pedicularis*, not yet known in natural history.

While waiting for the boats from Terra Firma, for which I had sent some Cossacs, we exerted all our endeavours to erect a monument to perpetuate the memory of this discovery, and my visit. We raised, according to the custom of these countries, two crosses with analagous inscriptions.—The one was upon the rock of ice, 40 paces from the shelf from which this Mammoth had slid, and the other was upon the very spot where we found it. Each of these crosses is 6 French toises high, and constructed in a manner solid enough to brave the severity of many ages. The Toungouses have given to the one the name of the cross of the ambassador, and to the other that of the cross of the Mammoth.—The eminence itself received the name of Selichaeta, or Mammoth mountain. This last will perhaps some day or other afford a traveller the means of calculating with sufficient precision how much the mountains of ice lose annually of their primitive height.

I made two additional excursions for the purpose of acquiring some more precise notions upon the nature of this peninsula, and my discoveries in zoology and botany perfectly answered my expectations. I found a great quantity of amber upon the shores; but in no piece whatever could I discover the least trace of any marine production. I should perhaps attribute this to the proximity of the river, and perhaps also to the depth of the sea, or abruptness of the shore. I had occasion to examine more closely the effects of the flux and reflux: this has escaped M. Sauer, who saw nothing of it at the mouth of the Colima.

Our Cossacs not having arrived in time with the boats, I was obliged to return to the continent with my rein deer, without waiting for them. The vessel in the mean time had cast anchor in the bay of Borchaya, three hundred versts from the isthmus where I was. We arrived without any accident, after a journey of eight days. A week afterwards I had the satisfaction to see the Mammoth arrive. Our first care was to separate by boiling the nerves and flesh from the bones; the skeleton was then packed, and placed at the bottom of the hold.—When we arrived at Iakoutsk, I had the good fortune to purchase the tusks of the Mammoth; and thence I dispatched the whole for St Petersburgh.

A question of some magnitude remains to be resolved: Are the Mammoth and Elephant animals of the same species, as asserted by Buffon, Pallas, Isbrand Ides, Gmelin, and, above all, Daubenton? or should we, in preference, rely upon the opinion of M. Cuvier, who asserts that the Mammoth occupies the second place among the extinct species of animals? As I do not intend, in this place, to make an exact comparison of the skeletons of a Mammoth and an Elephant, I shall content myself with relating here some characteristic marks which distinguish the two species. I reserve, for a particular memoir, some more detailed

tailed observations upon this subject. I shall here recapitulate the motives which induced me to adopt the opinion of M. Cuvier.

1. If the writers whom I have mentioned have actually made, as I suppose, zootomical comparisons, they have been able to do so very incompletely, and upon detached pieces; for neither the head, nor the whole vertebræ, nor the feet of the Mammoth covered with flesh and hair, and furnished with the sole, have ever yet been examined, when collected together by any writer.

The presence of the coccyx, which finishes the vertebral column, convinces me that the animal has had a very short and thick tail, like its feet: its being every where covered with bristles induces me to think that they cannot be those of an ordinary elephant.

2. The teeth of the Mammoth are harder, heavier, and more twisted in a different direction, than the teeth of an elephant. Ivory-turners, who have wrought upon these two substances, say, that the Mammoth's horn, by its colour and inferior density, differs considerably from ivory. I have seen some of them which form in their curvature three fourths of a circle; and at Iakoutsk, another of the length of two toises and a half, and which were an archine thick near the root, and weighed seven pouds. It is to be remarked, that the point of the tusks on the exterior side is always more or less worn down; this enables the inhabitants of the Frozen Sea to distinguish the right from the left tusk.

The Mammoth is covered with a very thick hair through the whole body, and has a long mane upon its neck. Even admitting that I doubted the stories of my travelling companions, it is nevertheless evident that the bristles of the length of an archine, which were also found upon the head, the ears, and the neck of the animal, must necessarily have belonged either to the main or the tail. Schoumachoff maintains that he never saw any trunk belonging to the animal, but it is probable that it was carried off by the wild beasts; for it would be inconceivable that the Mammoth could eat with so small a snout, and with such enormous tusks, if we do not allow it to have had a trunk. The Mammoth, according to these indications, would consequently belong to the Elephant species, and M. Blumenbach, in his system, actually calls it *Elephas primævus*.

To conclude:—The Mammoth in my possession is quite different from that found near New York, which, from the description given in the Journal called the *Museum des Wondervollen*, had carnivorous teeth. M. Cuvier has proved in a most satisfactory manner, that the Mammoth is a particular species of antediluvian animals.

(Signed) MICHAEL ADAMS.

Petersburgh, Aug. 20. 1807. } *Philos. Mag.*

Query concerning a Species of SINGING BIRD.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AMONG the various pursuits and amusements of boy-hood, none seems to be more general than that of bird-nesting. The feathered race became at a very early period the darling object of my attention. At what age I first went in quest of their nests I do not precisely know; but that I was not very old, I conclude from this, that I remember one morning, during my first campaign, after some hours of fruitless search, prostrating myself behind a whin bush, and praying with as much fervour and sincerity perhaps as I have ever done since, that I might be allowed to find one nest, promising at the same time that I would neither herry it, nor allow it to be herried.

Many

Many summers have now rolled over my head since that guiltless period, yet I have still some remains of my early attachment to the little innocents. I no longer indeed make them the subject of my prayers; I no longer range the wood in search of their dwellings, but I still admire the beauty of their plumage, I still delight in the harmony of the groves.

I never was more charmed with the feathered warblers than I was this season, during the latter part of the month of May, which I spent on the banks of the Ayr. The weather was delightful, and the woods resounded with their tuneful inhabitants. In all this, however, there was nothing uncommon: it was what every one in the country at that season must have heard, though perhaps not in the same perfection. The circumstance I am going to mention, however, is by no means so common, and it is for the sake of it that I trouble you with this epistle.

I was informed one day by a lady of my acquaintance, that for some preceding nights she and some other people had been surprised and delighted with a remarkable bird, which began to sing at eleven o'clock at night, and continued to serenade them till early in the morning. No person knew what kind of a bird it was, but they suspected that it was a Nightingale.—This excited my curiosity. A nightingale north of the Tweed would indeed be a wonder; and though I resided at a considerable distance, I resolved to return at that late hour to have my curiosity gratified. Some alledged, and perhaps with some truth, that there were other attractions which had as powerful an influence over me as the notes of the nightingale. Be that as it may, I returned punctually at the hour, and the bird began with equal exactness. Its notes were indeed sweet and pleasing, but I concluded at once that it was not a nightingale.—Instead of the melancholy strains of philomel, it had rather a sprightly note, more like the song of the thrush than any other bird I know; though some of its notes seemed to be borrowed from the sky-lark. I am inclined to believe that it was the woodlark; but I would be much obliged to any of your ornithological correspondents for their opinion in this matter. If it is a woodlark, I would like to know if the woodlark sings often at night, and if it is to be met with in most parts of Scotland, or in those only that are well wooded. The gentleman who writes the natural history memoirs can easily satisfy me, I am sure, if he think it worth his while.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Edinburgh, Jan. 10. 1808. } ORNITHOPHILUS.

Extracts from Travels in BARBARY, *by the* SIEUR MOUETTE, *in* 1670, &c.

THIS gentleman, who was of French extraction, having set out from Dieppe for the West Indies, was taken by a pirate, and carried to the port of Salee. He was then removed to Tetuan, where he remained eleven years, and collected some curious anecdotes, a few of which, as the book is not at all known, we have extracted for the amusement of our readers. The volume is printed London 1710.

Sale and Treatment of Slaves.

As soon as we came to *Sale*, we were conducted to the merchant that had fitted out the Privateer, who kept us till *All Saints day*, when we were sold. Our captain was at first presented to the governor who kept him for the king. The criers took each of us by the hand, and walked us bareheaded along the market, which is kept under great arches, called *Cananettes*, being near the river, next the castle.

Those

Those who buy slaves observe their countenance, and look into their hands, to see if they are labouring men, or well born: when they meet with one that has a curious complexion, and soft hands, they conclude he is rich, and that makes them advance upon one another for the poor creature, hoping, when they have him, to exact a considerable ransom, and therefore 'tis afterwards hard to get out of their hands. Our knight of Malta, and the lady his mother, were sold for 1500 crowns. I being left the last of all the company, after the crier had well walked me about, and cried *herech herech*, was bought for 360 crowns, and delivered to my masters, who were four in number.—One of their servants carried me to a public house, where strangers are entertained, as in our inns, and which they call *Tondaques*. Three of my masters, who had only one half of me, came thither immediately to see me. The eldest of them was called Mahomet le Maraxchy, and was farmer of the King's weights. The second, whose name was Mahomet Liebus, was a merchant of wool and oil; and a very good man, as I afterwards found by experience. The third was Rabbi Yemin, a Jew. They brought me some clothes, and then Maraxchy carried me home for his wife to see me. She presently brought me a white loaf, butter, honey, and some dates and some raisins of the sun, saying *coul, coul*, that is, eat, eat. Having not broke my fast before, I soon made an ende of all she brought me, and she seeing I had done, would have given me more; but taking off my cap, I gave her to understand I had enough.

Then Maraxchy carried me back to the first house, where the Jew came to me again, and made a compliment in Spanish which I did not then understand, but know since, it was to this effect: "Courage, Sir, God is great and powerful: He will deliver you from the misfortune you are fallen into through the perils and hazards of the sea." Then he asked me whether I had a father and mother, and wherewith to ransom myself? Having been before instructed by the christian slaves that were aboard the pirate, how I was to behave myself, to try masters when they examined me, I told the Jew, he was much mistaken in calling me Sir, for I was the poorest fellow of all our company, and not able to give him the value of a crown. He did not seem to believe me, and went on saying, *He pity'd my youth, and therefore if I would agree with him, he would prevail with my other masters to give me my liberty at a very easy rate.* I replied, that if a penny would purchase my liberty, I was not able to give it. Well, said he, if you have nothing, as you pretend, you may at least write a letter to your relations, for them to gather alms to get out of our hands, for if you will not, we shall load you with four chains, beat you like a dog, and starve you in a dungeon. Having heard these dismal words, I asked for pen, ink, and paper, which a renegado, who was our interpreter, immediately brought in. I writ a letter in the most moving words I could think of, directing it to my brother, whom I made a cobler, desiring him to beg as far as forty or fifty crowns, and give them to the fathers that go upon the redemption of captives, that they might remember me when they came into the country. He caused the renegado to write the letter to him, who, thinking I had wrote the truth, told the Jew they had certainly been deceived in giving so great a price for me, for which reason they ceased persecuting of me.

Most of the contents of this book plainly shew the miserable condition of the slaves in *Africk*, and the dangers they are daily exposed to of renouncing their faith, or perishing by the cruelty of their masters and keepers.

ers. Nothing can be more deplorable than their case; for the greatest penalties inflicted in France on the worst of criminals, can scarce equal the sufferings of these innocent creatures. Our galley slaves are nothing near so unfortunate as those who work in the castle of *Miquenes*. The dungeons of *Sale*, *Alcassar*, and *Tetuan*, are worse than the darkest and most loathsome of our prisons; and the punishments the law appoints in France for murderers and assassins, are not to compare to those the Moors invent, either to make the captives renounce their faith, or to satisfy their own malice.

They are no better used in sickness than in health. The common allowance to the King's slaves is only a porringer of black meal, and a little oil. No rest is allowed them till they see they are not able to wag hand or foot; for their merciless keepers, encouraged by the chief overseer of the work, who are for advancing apace, never excuse them from the daily labour till they cannot rise through weakness, and as soon as they can go, they are obliged to do like the rest.—All the favour shewn them is, that at first they put them upon the least toilsome employments, as making of mortar, sweeping the streets, and serving in the stables. If any die, they value it not; for those who have the charge of them only give the King an account at the year's end, that such a number is dead, and both he and his subjects being predestinarians, believe they could not have lived any longer, though never so much care had been taken of them.

As to the particular of running away, I have known above a score venture it every year; to which purpose they gathered as many bits of bread as they could, and dried them in the sun: when they had got enough, we buried these persons in ditches, along the walls without the castle of *Miquenes*, all but their heads, which we covered with weeds, that they might breathe, and then all of us went to ease ourselves round them, that the Moors might loath to come near the place. At night they set out, recommending themselves to God. Fridays being the properest days to do this, because then the Moors that worked with us went at two in the afternoon to the mosques, to their *Sala*, or prayers, leaving only one of the keepers with us; and whilst those who intended to fly were buried, two or three kept him in discourse, give him some tobacco or told him some story, so that no notice was taken till night, when they counted us.

One day, two Spaniards buried themselves alive after this manner, in a pit or dungeon behind the Seraglio, and out of the way. One of their comrades, who alone was privy to it, covered the pit over with a board, and earth upon it, leaving a hole to give them some air, but the weather being excessive hot, and the air that came in not sufficing, it weakened them so much, that when they would have come out, their strength failed, and falling back, they were stifled in the place. The next day their comrade went to see whether they were gone, and perceiving the hole half opened by them, concluded they were fled without looking down. Eight days after, another Christian, looking for wood to boil his pot, and spying the board, pulled it off and smelt a horrible stench, and drawing near to see whence it proceeded, discovered their two dead bodies. He gave notice of it to the R. F. John, of *Jesus Mary*, a Spanish religious man of the order of the Barefoot *Trinitarians* of Madrid, who lived with us, and thought fit they should be left in the same place, filling it up immediately with earth, that the Moors might know nothing of it, for fear if they did, they might search all such places for the future, when any happened to be missing.

In-

Intrigues of a Moorish Lady.

The African women find it difficult to have any intrigues with Mahometans, because the men, being extraordinary jealous, never suffer them to go abroad. However, they find more conveniency with their slaves, whom their husbands do not so much suspect, either that they think the Christians blind, or believe that burning, which is the punishment inflicted on them when taken with Mahometan women, is sufficient to deter them from attempting any such thing.—Thus they take all possible precautions on the one hand, and none on the other, carefully avoiding the less danger, and easily fall into the greater, as will appear from the following story:

Mahomet le Maraxchy, who was one of the prime men of Sale, and the King's secretary for marine affairs when I was there, had a very beautiful daughter named *Fatma*, married to *Mahomet Abdalla Tonsy*, a wealthy inhabitant of the same town. This woman was of a very amorous disposition, and had used all her endeavours, before she was married, to entice a handsome young Gascon captain, who was her father's slave. The captive, being proof against all her allurements, and ransomed soon after, she still held on the same disposition, even after being married. It is true her husband Tonsy was to blame; for tho' good-natured and complying with every thing she required, yet he was too fond of wine and gallantry. This cast Fatma into such a fit of melancholy, that it turned to a languishing disease, which it is thought would have killed her. However, she was perfectly recovered by a French surgeon, who was slave to *Cantillo Reys*, her husband's brother-in-law, and had been sent for to her, having given good proofs of his skill. The surgeon was a handsome young man, likely to please any woman less amorous than Fatma, and therefore no wonder that she soon took fire.

He coming one day to visit her, and enquire whether she felt any remains of her distemper, she told him her obligations to him were so great for the restoring of her health, that she could requite him with nothing less than herself; adding, that her eyes had before declared her affection, and bidding him now shew himself worthy of the esteem she had for him. The captive, though he had guessed at something before, was a little surprised and at a stand, considering the danger he exposed himself to; but love prevailing above fear, he resolved to comply with Fatma, and accordingly, after many acknowledgements of the favour she did him, declared she might absolutely dispose of his person. This was sufficient to conclude the match, and from that time forward Fatma entirely devoted herself to the captive. He visited her frequently when the husband was abroad, without the least suspicion on his side, because he had a kindness for the man on account of the cure he had effected on his wife. No jealousy had perhaps entered into his head, but that some Jews, who had shops near the house, seeing the slave go in most days, acquainted him, that every time the surgeon came, a black woman stood sentinel at the street. Hereupon *Tonsy*, the next day, instead of going abroad, hid himself in a closet which was divided from his wife's chamber by a wainscot, through the crannies whereof he could see all that was done; but the black slave, who was privy to her mistress's offence, happening to hear some noise in that place, and suspecting what it might be, gave Fatma timely notice.

When the Christian captive came, Fatma, instead of caressing him as she was wont at other times, said she thanked him for his care in coming to see her, but that she feared her husband might think ill of it, and therefore he would oblige her in coming only when he was sent for: that her ob-

obligations made her very unwilling to dismiss him in that manner; yet she could do no less for fear of disgusting a husband that was so dear to her. The captive who, by a wink she gave him, understood all the cheat, answered accordingly with the greatest respect, and went away. As soon as he was gone, Tonsy came out, and embracing his wife, begged her pardon for giving so much credit to ill tongues, as to suspect her virtue, and declared he was now fully convinced of it, and therefore the slave might come as often as she pleased without giving him the least umbrage. She pretended to be angry that he should entertain any such thoughts of her, and he adding many more endearing expressions, they were perfectly reconciled.

Singular Villany of a Spanish Renegado.

The *Alcayde* caused the Renegado to be richly clad, to mount on horseback, and to ride all about the town, and round the walls; attended by the drums, hautboys, and other music going before, and all the horse following. When healed of the circumcision, the Alcayde kept him near his own person, gave him considerable posts, and caused him to be instructed in all the principal points of his religion. When the King's taxes were gathered, he was always sent about, and got considerably, so that he grew very rich. His master died at that time when he had gathered much wealth, and not only left him his freedom, but also a fine house to live in. After his death, being entirely at his own disposal, he joined in partnership with some inhabitants of Tetuan, to build a frigate and go out a pirating. When she was fitted and the command bestowed upon him, he put to sea, and acquired much treasure and great reputation, by the many prizes he took, and the frequent descents he made in Spain. All men respected, and the prime persons in the town desired to be allied to him. When it was known that he intended to marry, several good matches were offered to him, and among the rest one with the beautifullest maiden in Tetuan, who had rejected divers good offers, being of a very haughty temper. He desired of those that mentioned her to him, that he might see her walk in the garden, being himself in the next to it, disguised like a woman, the law forbidding the seeing of her any other way. This was accordingly done, and the gardens being parted but by very thin hedges, he had a full view of her, and was highly pleased. Next he sent her a compliment by his pilot's wife, whilst he asked her of the father, who gave him a promise, provided she consented, and afterwards made her several considerable presents, till at last she sent him word it was all in vain, for she would never marry him by her own good will; and if she was forced to it, he should always have a mortal enemy by his side; and yet the pilot assured him all this was only to try his constancy.

Some time after this answer, he went out a roving towards Almeria, on the coast of the kingdom of Granada, in Spain, where he landed, and took several shepherds he found in huts by their flock, among whom there happened, unfortunately, to be two women that came the night before with their daughters, to see their husbands. Having put them all a-board, he returned home with his prize, consisting of ten persons, and immediately sent the handsomest of the two maidens to serve his mistress as a slave. All the thanks she returned was bidding the messenger tell him, that she could not believe him to be so much in love with her as he pretended, or that he was a real Mahometan, unless he gave her some undeniable proof of his sincerity, without which he must never expect to gain her favour. As soon as the renegado received this declaration, he sent the same person back to

as-

assure her, he was ready to perform whatsoever she should command.— "Well, said that devil of a woman, tell my lover he must never expect to enjoy me, unless he brings me his father, mother, and sisters, who I know are still living, that they may be our slaves when we are married: If he does so, he may be assured I will refuse him no satisfaction, the very next day after his return, without which he is to expect nothing from me."

Having received these commands, he fitted out his frigate, putting into her 100 of the best men of the town, and set sail four days after, taking advantage of a fog, that he might not be discovered from Ceuta, which is but 7 miles distant, and where there are always sentinels looking towards Tetuan, to observe whether any pirate comes out that they may send their galliot after them. He stood over for the coast of Spain, which he reached at night, and anchored at some distance to prevent discovery. He clothed himself, and ten more that promised to stand by him, in the Spanish habit, and landing close by the place where his father lived, took four of the men with him, leaving the other six to secure the boat. When they had travelled about half a league, he hid the four men among the rocks that were by the way that led to his father's farm, and went up to it alone. Being come to the door, he declared who he was, that they might open to him. His father, who was then a-bed, overjoyed to have his son again, whom he tenderly loved, and had continually lamented since he became a renegado, had not patience to put on his clothes, before he ran to receive and embrace him. His mother and sisters shed such tears of joy as would have mollified the most inhuman heart.— After many false embraces, the better to deceive them, and promises of amending his life for the future, he desired the father to dismiss the servants, because he had something of moment to impart.

When they were gone, he told him he had made his escape from Tetuan, with four captives in a boat, which brought several bags of gold and silver, and some bales of silk he had left to unlade, and desired they would assist to conceal them thereby, lest the King's officers or those of the Inquisition should seize them, on pretence of his being a renegado. His parents, suspecting nothing after so many expressions of repentance, agreed to follow him; the father hasting forwards with him, and leaving the mother and sisters to follow. When the renegado came to the place where his men lay concealed, he caused them to bind his father, ordering he should be carried to the boat, and murdered, if he offered to make the least noise, that might discover them; and then returned himself to bring on his mother and sisters. The father, tho' his life was in such imminent danger, yielding to his sorrow, gave full scope to his voice, rending the air with cries, which reached the ears of some shepherds that were abroad with their flocks.

It is to be observed, that in Andalusia, and some other parts of Spain, the flocks and herds of sheep, kine, goats, and swine, lie out in the open fields day and night, by reason of the temperature of the air, all the year about; and the swains that look to them make huts in the plains, where they lie at night altogether, to be the better able to defend them, either against the wolves, or robbers, as also to secure themselves from the Moors of Tetuan, who often land on those coasts. These shepherds being alarmed by the old man's cries, laid hold of their firelocks and swords, and shot towards the place whence the noise came. Soon after they heard the Moors, who were loath to kill their captain's father, dragging him along, and threatening to kill him,

if

if he continued to cry out. At first they believed them to be robbers that were stripping travellers, and having enclosed them on all sides, drew near and secured them before they could make any opposition.

The old man, overcome with joy for his deliverance, could not speak at first; but, as soon as he recovered, told them how his own son had betrayed him, and was gone back to conduct his mother and sisters to him, that they might all end their days in miserable captivity in Barbary. The shepherds, who knew him, desired he would be silent, and some of them lay down flat on the ground, whilst the others led the Moors bound to their cottages, where they left them under a guard of their fellows. It was now past midnight, when the renegado believing his father was aboard, pressed his mother and sisters to make haste, that they might remove all the booty, before it was day, but was much surprised, when a little beyond the place where he had delivered up his father, he was seized, and put himself into the same condition. Those who had conducted the Moors to their cottages returning, they went all together without any noise to the shore, where they found the other Moors lying on the sand to wait for their comrades, and believing they had now brought their prize, instead of making to their boat, they delivered themselves up to the shepherds.

Those that were in the frigate, perceiving the day drew near, and that their companions did not return, set sail for Tetuan, fearing they had miscarried. As soon as she came into the road, all men came down to the shore, believing she had made a good prize, and the music came to receive them in a triumphant manner, but when they understood what had happened, their joy was turned into sorrow, and even the cruel fair, who had occasioned the misfortune, could not but lament the loss of a man who had ventured all to gain her favour. The tide being out when the frigate came into the road, she was obliged to anchor till the flood; during that time the sentinels at Ceuta having discovered her, the galliot of that place set out and soon came up with and endeavoured to board her. The Moors defended themselves bravely for about two hours, when having lost above 30 men, they cut their cables and ran aground. The Spaniards slew many more as they got to shore, and reached some of the townsmen, who came to see the fight rather than assist them. This done the galliot returned without being able to do any more.

The shepherds, who had returned to their cottages to spend the rest of the night, as soon as it was day, carried the Moors and renegado to *Tarifa*, where they delivered them to the Inquisitors. These being only subservient to the great inquisition at *Sevil*, gave notice to the chief Inquisitor at that city, who sent a guard to conduct them to his court. The Moors that appeared to be such, and no renegadoes, as they had been suspected to be, were sent to the gallies; but the renegado was kept, in order to his conversion or punishment. That wretch continued so obstinate, that, notwithstanding his parent's tears, and the persuasions of the Inquisitors, he declared he would die a Mahometan, for the sake of one of the beautifullest ladies in *Africk*. Then he reviled his father, mother, and the Inquisitors, which obliged them to desist from all hopes of his conversion, and to condemn him to be burnt alive. Thus ended that miserable apostate. This story I had from several Spaniards, and a Frenchman called James Tesson, born at Havre de Grace, and who had lived twenty years at Tetuan, during which time all that has been said happened.

Month-

Monthly Memoranda in NATURAL HISTORY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the severity of the weather in November last, the season has not hitherto, upon the whole, been more rigorous than our average winters. In that severe storm a Whimbrel (Scolopax Phoeopus) was found on the beach near Aberlady, apparently in a posture of repose, with the head under the wing, but frozen to death! The whimbrel, it may be remarked, resembles the Curlew or *Whaap*, but is smaller, and has the bill less bent; and it is a much less common bird. Besides the single Little Auk, or Greenland Ratch, formerly mentioned (in the December Magazine,) as having been taken at Luffness, three others were about the same time found in the neighbourhood; they were kept alive for some hours, but all of them soon spontaneously died. A small flock of them, therefore, appears to have been forced into our frith by the rigour of that snow storm.

The winter has been distinguished rather for the violence of the gales that have occurred. In the beginning of December, during a strong breeze; a Bottlenose Whale (Delphinus bidens,) twenty-one feet long, was stranded near Goulon Point, in East Lothian. The country people instantly stripped off the blubber, leaving the *krang* or carcase to those who should come after! A number of aquatic birds seem to have been wrecked on the shores of our frith by the fury of the winds and waves. Between Caroline Park to the westward and Gossford to the eastward, the following sorts were strewed along the beach: several *Scouts*, or *Marrots*, (Colymbus Troile;) Razor-bills or *Coulternebs*, (Alca Torda;) and some young Herring-Gulls, (Larus fuscus.) Several small Coal-fish appeared also to have been dashed ashore.

Jan. 2. 1808.—A good many specimens of the Cuttle-fish (Sepia Loligo,) have of late been cast ashore in different parts of the coast of the frith. Some of them have been found still in life, though in an exhausted state.—This is the *O-fish*, or *Sleeve-fish*, of our fishermen. Its numerous arms or tentacula, with bell-shaped cirrhi, render it a hideous looking creature. It is the animal which has been celebrated from antiquity for its bag of inky matter, by diffusing which in the water, it is said to be able to confound its enemies and effect its escape. It is gregarious, and when one is forced ashore in a storm, more may be expected at the recess of the next tide. It is edible, and some parts of it are said to be a dainty even to the *gulosiores;* but its appearance is certainly not prepossessing. It is more common here than the Sepia octopus, which is sometimes found in dredging for oysters in our frith; or than the Sepia officinalis, the large bone of which is occasionally cast upon our shores.

Jan. 5.—Jack-snipes (Scolopax Gallinula,) which visit our neighbourhood every winter, are at present pretty common. They are smaller than the common snipe; and they sit very close, so that they seem to allow a person almost to tread on them before they spring.

Jan. 7,—9.—The mercury in the barometer has stood at the mark *Set Fair* for these three days.

Jan. 15.—*Garvies*, (Clupea Sprattus) are taken at this season, in large quantities, in the Forth above Queensferry. They are of a larger size than the spratts of the Thames, and probably of a different species. They are seldom brought to the Edinburgh market.

Jan. 21.—In the poultry market, a pair of Scouts, or *Marrots*, and a single Spotted Diver, (Colymbus stellatus,) appeared on the stalls. They had

had been entangled and drowned in the herring-nets in the Frith. The Spotted Diver is the *Arran Ake* of the west country.

Edinburgh, 27th Jan. 1808. } N.

Celestial Phenomena *for February* 1808.

Wednesday, February 3d.

THE planet Venus will be in conjunction with 1 *μ Sagittarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated to the north of the bow, in longitude 9ˢ..0°..32′..32″, and latitude 2°..22′..24″ North; the latitude of Venus being 2°..3′..13″ North; the nearest approach of their centres will be 19′..11″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star. A few hours after this conjunction Venus will be in conjunction with 2 *μ Sagittarii*, a star of the 6th magnitude, and will pass to the south of it at the distance of 40 minutes.

Sunday, February 7th.

The planet Mars is situated in longitude 11ˢ..3°..59′, and latitude 59′ south. His declination is 10°..59′ south, and the time of his southing 1ʰ..2′ in the afternoon.

Monday, February 8th.

The Georgium Sidus is at present stationary in longitude 7ˢ..5°..0′..42″, and latitude 31 minutes North. His distance from the equator is 12°..43′ South, and he comes to the meridian at 5ʰ..9′ in the morning.

On the same day, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the planet Mercury will arrive at his superior conjunction with the Sun.

Thursday, February 11th.

The planet Saturn will be in quadrature with the Sun at 7 o'clock in the evening. His longitude is then 7ˢ..21°..57′..54″, and his latitude 2°..17′..15″ North. His declination is then 16°..3′ South, and the time of his southing 5ʰ..50′ in the morning.

Saturday, February 13th.

The planet Venus will be in conjunction with *o Sagittarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the head of the Archer, in longitude 9ˢ..12°..19′..28″, the latitude of Venus being 32′..42″ North, and that of *o Sagittarii* 53′..36″ North, the nearest approach of their centres will be 1°..26′..18″, and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

Sunday, February 14th.

Venus will be in conjunction with *π Sagittarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the head of the Archer, in longitude 9ˢ..13°..35′..5″, and latitude 1°..28′..7″ North. The latitude of Venus being 1°..22′..57″, the distance of their centres at the time of conjunction will be 5′..10″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

The planet *Jupiter* will be in conjunction with the Sun at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in longitude 10ˢ..24°..39′..28″.

Tuesday, February 16th.

The Moon will be in conjunction with *α, or Spica Virginis*, at 25 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning.

Friday, February 19th.

The *Sun* will enter the sign *Pisces* at 56 minutes after 5 o'clock in the evening.

Memoirs of the Progress of Manufactures, Chemistry, Science, *and the* Fine Arts.

A Very considerable improvement upon the Galvanic trough has been recently made by C. Wilkinson, Esq. The box is formed as usual, but with a series of wooden partitions, (instead of the

the usual plates of metals) about half an inch distant from each other, and well covered with cement. A piece of copper wire is bent into the form of one of the plates, like the letter n inverted, with a ring at the top. A bent wire of this construction is fixed upon each plate, so that one of its extremities is fastened to the copper, and the other to the fine side of the plate. The plates therefore lie loose in the trough, and may be raised from it at the same time by passing a wire through the rings. In the common battery, a considerable part of the surface of the plates is covered by the cement, but in this improved battery, the whole surface is exposed to the action of the acid. When the trough leaks, or when the plates become unsoldered, the convenience of repairing the defect is also very great.

M. SEGUIN has discovered the following method of making the common alums equal to the Roman alums for dyeing, which is done by purifying them from a little iron. M. Seguin dissolves sixteen parts of common alum in 24 parts of water, allows it to chrystallise, and by this method obtains 14 parts of alum as pure as that of Rome, and almost as pure as that of Liege.

M. LELIEVRE has discovered a mineral in the Island of Elba. It contains more than half its weight in oxide of iron, and a little oxide of manganese, the rest is formed of silex and lime. Its chrystalline nucleus is a prism with a Rhomboidal base. It is black and opaque. Its hardness is a little inferior to that of Felspar, and its specific gravity 4 times that of distilled water. M. Lelievre has given it the name of *Jenite*, from the battle of Jena.

A machine for preventing accidents to painters and glaziers has been invented by Mr Davis. A drawing and discussion of it may be seen in the Transactions of the Society of Arts for 1806, p 138, or in Nicholson's Journal, N°. 81, p. 31.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

I. Essays on the Natural History and Origin of Peat Moss, the peculiar qualities of that substance; the Means of improving it as a Soil; the Means of converting it into Manure; and the other economical purposes to which it may be made subservient. By the Rev. R. Rennie, Kilsyth. 8vo. 5s. Constable and Co.

FEW subjects connected with national improvement are more deserving of attention than that which is here treated of. All over Europe, extensive tracts of land are covered and rendered unproductive by a thick layer of this substance. Great Britain is not without its share. Supposing the proportion all over the kingdom to be the same as in Cambridgeshire, there would be upwards of twenty-millions of acres, and the proportion in Ireland would be still longer. And as it was in this part of the United Kingdom that the conversion of moss into arable was first undertaken, the subject possesses a peculiar appropriation to our national feelings.

Mr Rennie seems to have carried on very extensive researches into this subject, and to have collected a wide range of information. The view which he has given of the formation of peat moss appears to be satisfactory, and will not only be interesting to the natural historian, but even to the general reader.

The grand and fundamental source of moss seems to be from the ruins of forests. These, as is well known, had overspread a large portion of ancient Europe. Gaul, Germany, and the other northern countries, were covered almost entirely by immense and impenetrable woods. Trees sprung up naturally in the uncultivated soil; they were carefully preserved by the inhabitants as fastnesses, or as the objects and scenes of their religious adoration. The map of ancient Ger-

Germany exhibits the appearance of one continued wood, with only a few interstices of open land. The Hercynian forest extended in length at least sixty days journey; how much farther was unknown; since no man in those days had ever reached the extremity of it.

If it be certain, however, that these extensive forests have existed, it is still more certain that they exist no longer. By far the greater part of them have perished, from the operation of various causes; and it appears to be out of their wrecks, when left to rot on the ground, that the great beds of moss have been formed.

The extent to which cultivation has been carried in Modern Europe, is evidently the grand cause which has occasioned the destruction of its woods. At the same time, it does not seem probable that trees, cut down from this motive, would give rise to moss. This would take place only in cases where the wood was left lying on the ground. Thus all trees, after a certain period, would decay by age.—A new growth, indeed, then springs up in their room; but the decayed wood is left to rot; and a succession of similar depositions would form a soft mossy soil, unable to support the weight of large trees, especially when shaken by the tempest. Accordingly, in many places two, sometimes three tier of roots are found lying perpendicularly in moss. These trees are generally in the direction opposite to that from which the reigning winds in any country proceed.

Another grand cause was the cutting down of forests. This appears to have been chiefly effected by the Romans, and to have been one of their great means of securing their conquests. It was, as it were, the demolition of the enemy's fortresses It deprived them of the opportunity both of retreat and of ambuscade During the short intervals of peace which they enjoyed, the legions, and sometimes the inhabitants of the tributary provinces, were actively employed in this operation. Roman coins, utensils, and remains of their works, have been discovered deep in many mosses.

The following particulars are given with regard to Scottish mosses.

Many Roman coins have been discovered in Scotland. I mention a few instances; others will occur to the reader. They ought to be recorded.

In Possil moss, near Glasgow, a leathern bag, containing above 200 silver coins of Rome were found.

In Dundaff moor, a number were discovered about forty years ago.

In Annan moss, near the Roman Causeway, an ornament of pure gold was discovered.

Many utensils, of Roman workmanship, have likewise been found in these mosses.

A Roman camp-kettle was found eight feet under a moss in the estate of Ochtertire.

In moss Flanders a similar implement was found. A Roman jug was found in Locher moss, Dumfries-shire. A pot and decanter, of Roman copper, was found in Kirkmichael parish, in the same county. Two pair of vessels, of Roman bronze, were discovered in the moss in Glenderhill in Strathaven; and in the Isle of Sky a chest of Roman arms was found under moss.

The remains of Roman works have been also found deep in these mosses. Many of these must have been executed before these mosses had a being. In the Dullatur bog some Roman altars were discovered when the great canal was dug; these are lodged in the University of Glasgow, and may still be seen. In a moss in the immediate neighbourhood of this a beautiful Roman altar dedicated to the nymphs, was found: It is still standing at Nethercroy, in the parish of Cumbernauld, near the spot from whence it was dug. In Ardennis a beautiful marble altar was found dedicated to Diana. P. 38.

It is remarkable, that scarcely any antiquities have been found belonging to any other nation except the Romans. There seems therefore no reason to doubt that many, if not most

most of the forests of Europe, were ruined by that people.

Other causes, however, seem in particular cases to have caused the ruin of forests. Many have been consumed by fire; and here too Mr R. shrewdly suspects the Romans to have been concerned. Others have been overflowed by the sea; some even have gradually decended from mountains into the adjacent vallies. Of all these accidents Mr R. gives a considerable number of instances.

Our author seems thus to have fairly proved that decayed wood is the grand cause which originally led to the formation of mosses. But there appears also reason to believe, that moss thus formed, after being dug up, grows again, and that often with surprising rapidity. This second operation takes place even where there are no trees or ligneous plants whatever, of which therefore it must be wholly independent. It appears to be produced by aquatic plants, which grow up from pits dug in moss, provided these pits contain standing water. If the pits be either dry, or have a stream of water running through them, there is no renovation. This secondary moss is softer, lighter, and less compact than the old, but it is equally inflammable. Sometimes whole lakes are thus converted into moss; and the moss thus formed is generally in a semiliquid state; hence destructive accidents sometimes take place. The moss accumulated in a particular spot, when it finds an outlet, overflows the adjacent country, carrying with it trees and cattle, houses and inhabitants. Again these large beds, when the mosses are cut out of them, are often converted anew into lakes.

Upon the whole, the view given by Mr Rennie appears to us to be very able and satisfactory. He discovers more extensive information, and more accurate thinking, than are usually employed upon such a subject. His work is also enriched by large communications from M. de Lue, the celebrated Genoese philosopher, with whom he appears to carry on a regular correspondence. The style, with the exception of a few passages, where he aims at too high a tone, is as good as the subject seems to require.—What we chiefly object to is the rage he shews for division and subdivision. Thus at the end of every essay he gives what he calls General Conclusions, where not only a recapitulation is given of what was said before, but new matter is introduced under each head; thus forming a double series of essays on the very same subject. Not only is every chapter divided into sections, but these sections are divided into undersections, and these undersections into still more minute divisions. We object also to the quotation of his numerous authorities in the body of the work, rather than by references to the bottom of the page, which would both leave the text unencumbered, and might themselves be made more minute and precise. These faults, however, are subordinate, and do not affect the essential merits of the work. We are glad to understand that Mr R. means to prosecute these researches. He announces three other essays on the chemical properties of moss, and the changes which it undergoes. We are rather surprised to find nothing said as to the best mode of cultivating and rendering it useful; but this is perhaps reserved as the subject of subsequent essays.

II. Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan: By David Irving, A.M. 8vo. 8s. Bell and Bradfute, and A. Lawrie.

THERE is no name of which Scotland is more justly proud, than that of George Buchanan. His own intrinsic merit derives additional lustre from the barbarism which surround-

rounded him; and it is certainly very much to the honour of this country, that while other parts of Europe produced comparatively uncouth and barbarous imitations of the ancients, a Scotsman could rival the purity of the Augustan age; could write, as Mr Irving well expresses it, not only "like a diligent imitator of the ancients, but as if he himself were one of the ancients."

Such being the fame of Buchanan, it is certainly rather surprising that no biographer should have hitherto been found for him, or at least no work exclusively devoted to the illustration of his life and writings. It appears, indeed, to have been planned by several distinguished writers, particularly Dr Gilbert Stuart, and Dr Dunbar; but, from some cause or other, it was executed by neither. The task was thus reserved for Mr Irving, who, we think, has executed it in a manner which is very creditable to him. It is, indeed, one of the most learned works which we have recently met with, and displays an intimate acquaintance with the state of literature at that time, not only in Scotland, but on the continent, to which he is led by Buchanan's residences in France and Portugal.

Mr Irving seems to have been animated in his task by the most profound veneration for the subject of it. He seems completely to follow the Homeric rule of friendship, making not only the friends, but also the enemies of Buchanan, his own. We object particularly to his treatment of Mr Chalmers, whose distinguished merits towards Scots literature ought certainly to have exempted him from so rude an attack, even though a political bias may have led him to form too low an estimate of the merits of Buchanan.

The leading incidents in the life of this extraordinary person being probably familiar to most of our readers, an analysis of the present work becomes unnecessary. It may be more satisfactory to them to receive, as a specimen, the following view of Buchanan's character:

Buchanan had experienced many of the vicissitudes of human life, and, in every situation, had adhered to those maxims of conduct which he deemed honourable. His integrity was stern and inflexible: what has been regarded as the least immaculate part of his character, naturally resulted from the prominent qualities of a mind which could not sufficiently accommodate itself to the frailties of mankind. The misdeeds of the ill-fated queen were, in his opinion, such as dissolved every tie by which he might once be bound: her conduct, he supposed, had not only destroyed her hereditary claims of allegiance, but had even reflected disgrace and infamy on human nature. This sentiment, whatever may be the legitimacy of its origin, was certainly entertained by Buchanan; who has accordingly vented his unbounded indignation in terms which cannot otherwise be justified. But the age in which he lived was rude and boisterous; nor did the exquisite cultivation of his mind entirely defend him from the general contagion. He was subject to the nice and irritable feelings which frequently attend exalted genius; enthusiastic in his attachment, and violent in his resentment; equally sincere in his love and in his hatred. His friends, among whom he numbered some of the most distinguished characters of that æra, regarded him with a warmth of affection which intellectual eminence cannot alone secure. Of an open and generous disposition, he displayed the enviable qualities which render domestic intercourse profitable and interesting. The general voice had awarded him a pre-eminence in literature that seemed to preclude all hopes of rivalship: but his estimate of his own attainments was uniformly consistent with perfect modesty; and no man could evince himself more willing to acknowledge genuine merit in other candidates for fame. This affability, united to the charms of a brilliant conversation, rendered his society highly acceptable to persons of the most opposite denominations. His countenance was stern and austere, but his heart soft and

and humane. In his writings, he inculcates the principles of patriotism and benevolence; and in his commerce with the world, he did not depart from his solitary speculations. His patriotism was of that unadulterated species which flows from general philanthropy: his large soul embraced the common family of mankind, but his affections taught him, that his first regards were due to the barren land from which he derived his birth. Notwithstanding his long habituation to an academical life, his manners betrayed none of the peculiarities of a mere pedagogue. During his latter years; when his constitution was broken by complicated diseases, and his mind sick of terrestrial objects, he became negligent in his dress, and perhaps somewhat inattentive to the ceremonials of private intercourse; but his general character was that of a man conspicuous for the urbanity of his wit*. His conversation was alternately facetious and instructive. George Buchanan's wit is still proverbial among his countrymen; and a motley collection of his supposed repartees and adventures is one of the most common books in the libraries of the Scottish peasantry. His humour was however of a more dignified denomination than it is there represented; nature seemed to have intended him for the ornament and reformation of a court. The native elegance of his mind, and the splendour of his reputation, secured him the utmost respect and deference from such of his countrymen as were not separated from him by the rancour of political zeal: and although he even assumed considerable latitude in censuring the errors of exalted station, yet the dignified simplicity of his manners prevented his liberties from exciting resentment. Conscious of personal worth and of intrinsic greatness, he did not fail to assert his own privileges: mere superiority of rank was not capable of alluring him to a servile and degrading attachment; but it was equally incapable of provoking his envy or malice. In the course of his chequered life, he found himself not unfrequently exposed to the miseries of poverty; but his philosophical mind never learned to stoop to the suggestions of sordid prudence.—Although he at length enjoyed one of the great offices of the crown, and possessed other sources of emolument, yet his liberality seems to have encreased in proportion to his opulence: he purchased no estates, and had no hoards of treasure to bequeath. Of his prodigality or ostentation no evidence occurs: it is not therefore unreasonable to conclude that the principal charms of his wealth arose from its application to benevolent purposes. Of the truth of the Christian religion, and consequently of its eternal moment, his conviction seems to have been complete and uniform.—Sir James Melvil, although his political enemy, has candidly represented him as a man of piety. P. 303.

Some readers may, perhaps, complain, that Mr Irving has attended more to the collection of important information, than of amusing anecdote. This department, however, is not altogether neglected. Our limits admit only of the following instance, which includes also the account of his death.

In the month of September, (1582,) some of his learned friends, namely Andrew Melvin, James Melvin, and his own cousin Tho. Buchanan, provost of the collegiate church of Kirkhaugh, having heard that his history was in the press, and

---

* "Albeit, in his person, behaviour, and fashion, hee was rough-hewen, slovenly, and rude, seldome caring for a better outside than a rugge gowne girt close about him; yet his inside and conceit in poesie was most riche, and his sweetnesse and facilitie in a verse unimitably excellent," (Peacham's *Compleat Gentleman*, p. 91. edit. Lond. 1634, 4to.) "Erat austero supercilio," says David Buchanan, et toto corporis habitu (imo moribus hic noster) subagrestis; sed stylo et sermone perurbanus, quum sæpissime, vel in seriis, multo cum sale jocaretur. Denique vir quem mirari facilius, quam digne prædicare possis." (*De Scriptoribus Scotis Illustribus.* MS. in Bib. Jurid.) Both these writers seem to have expressed themselves in too unqualified terms; and their observations, as must appear in the course of these pages, could hardly apply to Buchanan in his better days.

and the author indisposed, hastened to Edinburgh to pay him a final visit.—James, who was the nephew of Andrew Melvin, and professor of divinity at St Andrews, has in simple terms recorded the principal circumstances which occurred during their interview. Upon entering his apartment, they found the greatest genius of the age employed in the humble though benevolent task of teaching the horn-book to a young man in his service. After the usual salutations, "I perceive, Sir," said Andrew Melvin, "you are not idle." "Better this," replied Buchanan, "than stealing sheep, or sitting idle, which is as bad." He afterwards shewed them his dedication to the young king; and Melvin having perused it, remarked that it seemed in some passages obscure, and required certain words to complete the sense. "I can do nothing more," said Buchanan, "for thinking of another matter." "What is that?" rejoined Melvin.—"To die. But I leave that and many other things to your care." Melvin likewise alluded to the publication of Blackwood's answer to his treatise *De Jure Regni apud Scotos.*—These visitors afterwards proceeded to Arburthnot's printing office, to inspect a work which had excited such high expectation. They found the impression had proceeded as far as the passage relative to the interment of David Rizzio: and being alarmed at the unguarded boldness with which the historian had there expressed himself, they requested the printer to desist. Having returned to Buchanan's house, they found him in bed. In answer to their friendly enquiries, he informed them that he was "even going the way of welfare." His kinsman then proceeded to state their apprehensions respecting the consequence of publishing so unpalatable a story, and to suggest the probability of its inducing the king to prohibit the entire work. "Tell me, man," said Buchanan, "if I have told the truth." "Yes, Sir," replied his cousin, "I think so." "Then," rejoined the dying historian "I will abide his feud, and all his kin's. Pray to God for me, and let him direct all." And so subjoins the original narrative, "by the printing of his chronicle was ended, that most learned, wise, and godly man, ended this mortal life." P. 294.

The style of Mr Irving is, we think, rather too pompous and elevated for his subject. It wants that pliancy and ease which is often requisite in biography, and seems better adapted for a more dignified subject, that of history, for example, for which he is also well qualified, by his powers of research.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

AN Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language; illustrating the words in their different significations, by examples from ancient and modern writers; shewing their affinity to those of other languages, especially the Northern rites, customs, and institutions, in their analogy to those of other nations: to which is prefixed, a Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish language. By John Jamieson, D. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s.

The Edinburgh Review, No. XXII. 5s.

Scottish, Historical, and Romantic Ballads, chiefly ancient, with explanatory Notes, and a Glossary. By John Finlay. 2 vols. small 8vo. 14s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR SCOTT's Poem of Marmion will appear in a few days. Its object, we understand, is not to give any particular description of the Battle of Flodden, but to delineate the adventures of Marmion, an imaginary character, as connected with that event. The aim of the Author is to connect, with an interesting *Romantic Tale*, a view of the manners of the feudal times.

A new edition in 8vo. is now printing of the Memoirs of Captain Geo. Carleton,

Carleton, an English officer who served in the wars against France and Spain, containing an account of the Earl of Peterborough and other general Officers, Admirals, &c. This book was recommended to Dr Johnson, by Lord Elliot of Port Elliot, in the following words:—"The best account of Lord Peterborough, that I have happened to meet with, is in *Captain Carleton's Memoirs*. Carleton was descended of an officer, who had distinguished himself at the siege of Derry. He was an officer, and what was rare at that time, had some knowledge in engineering. Johnson said he had never heard of the book. Lord Elliot had a copy at Port Elliot; but, after a good deal of enquiry, procured a copy in London, and sent it to Johnson, who told Sir Joshua Reynolds that he was going to bed when it came, but was so much pleased with it, that he sat up till he read it through, and found in it such an air of truth, that he could not doubt its authenticity; adding, with a smile, in allusion to Lord Elliot's having been recently raised to the Peerage, "I did not think a young Lord could have mentioned to me a book, in the English history, that was not known to me."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Mr Henry Weber is preparing an edition of "The Battle of Floddon-Field," a Poem of the Sixteenth Century, with historical Notes, and an Appendix, containing other ancient poems relating to that event.

The same gentleman will give an edition in two volumes 8vo. of the Dramatic Works of John Ford, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes. This author was coeval with Fletcher and Massinger, and others, who succeeded Shakespeare. He imitated the latter with a success sufficient to provoke the envy of Ben Johnson, and to excite great admiration from his contemporaries. Notwithstanding their great merit, his plays have never, with the exception of two, been reprinted, and are now, for the first time, collected in a uniform edition.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE great national work of the Agricultural Surveys of the kingdom is proceeding under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, with all the dispatch that is consonant with accuracy. Mr Vancouver's Survey of Devonshire has recently appeared, and the same able observer is now engaged in the Survey of Hampshire. Dr Robertson's Survey of Inverness-shire, the Rev. Arthur Young's Survey of Sussex, and Mr Holland's Survey of Cheshire, are just finished at press, and will appear in January, completing twenty-five counties, and containing a body of agricultural, commercial, economical and statistical information relative to the United Kingdom, which is no where else to be met with.

Mr G. Dyer, is preparing for the press, a poem in four books, entitled Poetics, accompanied with Notes.

Mr Pitman, late of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and now of Hackney-school, has in the press a volume of Selections from the rarer Latin Classics, for the Use of the upper Forms in Schools.—The object of the work is to supersede the use of Martial, whose best epigrams it will include, and to introduce boys to the beauties of Lucretius, Catullus, and other authors, who, on account of their occasional indecencies, have been wholly banished from scholastic reading. A selection of the best notes, and biographical and critical remarks on each author, will conclude the volume.

An impartial and authentic History of the British Campaigns on the Rio de la Plata is preparing for the press, by Captain Roche, of the 17th light dragoons, and major of brigade to the forces. This work will not be strictly confined to military events, but will comprize an account of the country in every point of view, and is to be accompanied with maps, plans, &c.

Mr Bingley has nearly ready for publication two small volumes, consisting of maxims and rules of religious and moral

moral conduct, taken from the Sacred Writings, entitled, "The Economy of a Christian Life." The passages are arranged under appropriate heads, accompanied by short explanatory notes; and the work is professedly adapted to Christians of every denomination.

A Series of Letters, by Mr J. Gilbert, addressed to the Rev. William Bennet, in Reply to his Remarks on a recent Hypothesis respecting the Origin of Moral Evil, will be published in a few weeks.

Dr Glasse, is about to publish a fifth edition of, The Magistrates' Assistant, continued to the present time; and also, a fifth edition of, The Duty of Constables; The Duty of Overseers of the Poor; The Duty of Surveyors of the Highways.

The Biographical Index to the present House of Commons is in the press, and will be published before the meeting of Parliament. It contains, in general, an account of all the knights, burgesses and citizens; their birth, education, and connections: together with their political characters; an analysis of their speeches, and a statement of the manner in which they have voted on all great political occasions.

Mr Jones, author of a Grammar of the Greek Language, has lately devoted considerable time and attention towards compiling a Greek and English Lexicon. Having employed himself in studying the Oriental languages, he has explored the Greek roots, and his object is to trace them from their primary to their secondary senses, and by this method reduce the explanation of terms the most complicated to a comparatively short compass. He will in the course of the winter publish a Dissertation on the Origin and Properties of the Greek Tongue, with Specimens of the plan pursued in the Construction of his Lexicon.

Mr Middleton's Work on the Doctrine of the Greek Article, as applied to the Criticism and the Illustration of the New Testament, will shortly be published in one volume octavo.

Mr Francis Lee proposes to publish, in a regular series, Translations in Poesy and Prose of the Greek Authors on Morals, History, Chronology, Geography, and the liberal Arts and Sciences in general, with select notes, corrections, prefaces, lives, &c. This work is estimated to make twenty closely printed octavo volumes.

Miss Betham has in the press a volume of poems, which will be published in the course of next month.

Mr Douce will shortly publish a work entitled Illustrations of Shakespeare and Ancient Manners, in two volumes octavo, which will be embellished with several curious plates.

Dr Shaw has just put to press the Natural History of Birds in continuation of his general Zoology.

Mr Denovan will complete his History of British Fishes in the course of the present month.

Dr Richard Reece, will shortly publish, in one large volume royal octavo, a Practical Dictionary of Domestic medicine, exhibiting a comprehensive view of the late important discoveries relative to the causes, treatment, and prevention of diseases, and a popular description of the subjects of anatomy, botany, chemistry, dietetics, pharmacy, physiology, surgery, midwifery, &c.—The whole comprising a regular view of the present improved state of medical science, divested of all technical obscurities.

M. Jousselin, manufacturer of earthen ware at Nevers, has announced, in an Essay on the Improvement of the Pottery in general, a discovery of a new method of enamelling or glazing, composed of materials so cheap, that the enamel which costs the manufacturer at present 320 livres, will not amount to more than 20.

M. Lechenault, one of the naturalists who accompanied the French circumnavigator, Captain Baudin, has arrived at Paris. He has brought with him a fine collection in natural history, consisting of minerals, mammiferous and oviparous quadrupeds, serpents, birds, shells, and insects, with a magnificent *horeus siccus*, and a very rare collection of arms and instruments from India, Otaheite, Java, and other neighbouring Islands. M. Lechenault left Captain Baudin at Batavia in extreme ill health.

POETRY.

Poetry.

Ode *for the* New Year—1308.

By Henry James Pye, Esq. P. L.

Behold yon lurid Orb, that seems
Devious thro' ether's paths to stray,
And, while with baleful light it gleams,
Appears to trace no certain way;
No influence mild, with genial force,
Waits on its desultory course;
But myriads view its streaming hair
Shed death and horror through the air,
While even Science' piercing sight,
Clear from the mists of visionary fears,
Anxious beholds th' erratic stranger's flight,
Lest mingling with the planetary spheres,
It shake the order of the mighty frame,
Destroy, with pond'rous shock, or melt, with sulph'rous flame.

Such is, alas! the dread that waits
On savage inroad's wild career,
While trembling round, the peaceful states
Survey its meteor-course with fear.
And, as th' immortal mandate guides,
And points the Comet where to stray;
So thro' the battle's crimson tides
It points ambition's fatal way;
Submissive, both the Eternal's will perform,
As act his high behest the earthquake and the storm.

But as with ray benign and bland,
The radiant Ruler of the year
Sheds plenty on the smiling land,
Where'er his vivifying beams appear.
Now wakes the roseate bloom of Spring,
Fann'd by young Zephyr's tepid wing,
Or clothes the wide-expanding plain
With Summer's fruits and Autumn's grain;
Or gathering from the watery shores
Sources of vegetable stores,
Renews scorch'd Earth's exhausted powers
With balmy dews and gentle showers;
So, from the patriot Monarch's care,
Whose breast no dreams of conquest move,
Founding his glory on his people's love,
And proud to boast unbounded empire there,
The copious rills of Peace domestic stream,
Warm glows fair Virtue's flame, and bright Religion's beam.

O! Britain, may thy happy coast,
Tho' loud oppression rage around,
To the applauding nations boast
One shore with peace, with mercy, crown'd!
Still may thy hospitable seat
To suffering greatness yield a safe retreat;
For when the sacred Fiat of the skies
First caus'd thy sea-encircled realm to rise,
* It bade it an eternal column stand,
Sacred to want and wo from every clime and land!

PARTING.

Oh! sad is the hour, and oh! sad is each heart,
And sad is the loveliest prospect to view,
When lovers, so tender, reluctantly part,
And pensively sigh out the lengthen'd adieu.

Dear! dear is the kiss!—Ah! how dear theembrace!
Their hearts cling together in unison sweet;
What tender solicitude speaks in each face!
What impatience again to be happy—to meet.

Behold the fond couple—now part—now unite!—
Behold the fond bosom—that labours with love!
Behold the emotions that *mu'd* to delight,
Ah! see the sweet passion with anguish improve.

Yet—yet—once again—they take leave of each charm,
Time leans on his scythe—and surveys them with pain!
Then flaps his old wings; love takes the alarm:
And parting—they hope to be happy again.

G. J. H.

To the Editor.

SIR,

Inclosed I send you two poems of the immortal Burns, which have never yet appeared in print. They cannot be accounted

* Pind. Olymp. VIII. Strophe 2.

counted any of his first-rate performances, but they contain the rough sketch of some ideas which are more happily expressed in some of his other poems; and as they appear to me too good to be allowed to perish, I send them to you, that you may insert them in your useful publication, if you think they deserve a place in it.

The first is a prayer, but it requires a commentary before it can be understood: I shall therefore attempt to be commentator. About the time at which it was composed, there resided in Mauchline a woman of bad character, who went under the name of the *Jurr*, and as she lived in the house of a constable whose name was George—she was commonly called *Geordie's Jurr*. Now it happened, that several of the young people assembled one night and rode the stang with the *Jurr*, *i. e.* placed her astride on a pole, and carried her in that posture through the town.—As they abused her a good deal, she commenced a prosecution against them, and some of them were obliged to abscond; and among these was the youth for whom the bard composed the prayer. He was a relation of the poet's, and chose his house as a lurking place. I got the prayer from himself, and he told me that Burns composed it one Sunday evening just before he took the *book*, for his mother, said he, made him always take the *book*, and faith he was *prime* at it. The picture in the first verse is by the hand of a master, and bears a strong resemblance to the original, who is a smart little fellow, and in addition to his other qualifications he sings some of Burns's songs with great taste and glee. It was from him likewise that I received the song which follows the prayer.

I am, SIR,

Yours, &c.

Edinburgh, Jan. 9. 1808.

Adam A — 's Prayer.

By Burns.

GUID pity me, because I'm little,
For though I am an elf o' mettle,
And can, like ony wabster's shuttle,
Jink there or here;
Yet scarce as lang's a gude kail whittle,
I'm unco queer.

And now thou kens our wofu' case,
For *Geordie's Jurr* we're in disgrace,
Because we stang'd her through the place,
And hurt her spleuchan,
For which we dare na shew our face
Within the clauchan.

And now we're darn'd in dens and hollows
And hunted, as was William Wallace,
Wi' Constables, these blackguard fellows,
And Sogers baith;
But gude preserve us frae the gallows,
That shamefu death.

Auld grim black-bearded Geordie's sell;
O' shake him o'er the mouth o' hell,
There let him hing, and roar, and yell,
Wi' hideous din,
And if he offers to rebel,
Then heave him in.

When Death comes in wi'glimmering blink,
And tips auld druken Nanz * the wink,
May Satan gie her a— a clink
Within his yet,
And fill her up wi' brimstone drink
Red reeking het.

There's Jockie and the hav'rel Jenny †,
Some Devil seize them in a hurry,
And waft them in th' infernal wherry
Straught throw the lake,
And gie their hides a noble curry,
Wi' oil of aik.

As for the *Jurr*, poor worthless body,
She's got mischief enough already,
W' stanged hips, and buttocks bloody,
She's suffer'd sair,
But may she wintle in a woodie,
If she w—e mair.

A SONG.

AS I gaed up by yon gate end,
The day was waxing weary,
Wha did I meet, upon the way,
But pretty Peg, my dearie.

The music of her pretty foot,
On my heart it did play so,
For ay she tipp'd the sidelin's wink,
Come kiss me at your leisure.

Her air so sweet, her shape complete,
With nae proportion wanting,
The Queen of love could never move
With motion more enchanting.

Her nut-brown hair, beyond compare,
Was on her bosom straw'd so,
And love said, laughing in her looks,
Come kiss me at your leisure.

With linked hands we took the sands ‡,
Down by yon winding river;
Oh that happy hour, and shady bow'r,
Can I forget it?—Never.

The conscious sun, out o'er yon hill,
Rejoicin' clos'd the day so,
Clos'd in my arms, she murmur'd still,
Come kiss me at your leisure.

---

* Geordie's wife.
† Geordie's son and daughter.
‡ By the Nith at Dumfries.

Historical Affairs.

PORTUGAL.

IN the Magazine for Nov. 1807, page 864. we have given an account of the measures adopted by the Prince Regent relative to the British trade, in consequence of the tyrannical conduct of the French despot, and of preparations made for the departure of the Royal family for Brazil; a project which was afterwards understood to have been relinquished. We now find that this magnanimous resolution has actually been carried into effect; and that the Royal House of Braganza, consisting of fifteen persons, embarked at Lisbon, for the Brazils, on the 29th of Nov. with seven ships of the line, five frigates, and a great number of large merchant ships.

In order to aid and to forward this great design, which is said to have been in contemplation for some months, in concert with the British Court, Sir Sidney Smith was dispatched from Portsmouth with five ships of the line, on the 10th of Nov. He arrived off Lisbon on the 17th, and on the 6th of Dec. he sent off the Confiance sloop of war for England, with the following details of this very interesting event.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Tuesday, December 22.

Foreign-Office,—December 19. 1807.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Lord Viscount Strangford, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Lisbon, by the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty's ship Hibernia, off the Tagus, Nov. 29. 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour of announcing to you, that the Prince Regent of Portugal has effected the wise and magnanimous purpose of retiring from a kingdom which he could no longer retain, except as the vassal of France; and that his Royal Highness and family, accompanied by most of his ships of war, and by a multitude of his faithful subjects and adherents, have this day departed from Lisbon, and are now on their way to the Brazils, under the escort of a British fleet.

This grand and memorable event is not to be attributed only to the sudden alarm excited by the appearance of a French army within the frontiers of Portugal.—It has been the genuine result of the system of preserving confidence and moderation adopted by his Majesty towards that country; for the ultimate success of which I had in a manner rendered myself responsible; and which, in obedience to your instructions, I had uniformly continued to support, even under appearances of the most discouraging nature.

I had frequently and distinctly stated to the Cabinet of Lisbon, that, in agreeing not to resent the exclusion of British commerce from the ports of Portugal, his Majesty had exhausted the means of forbearance; that in making that concession to the peculiar circumstances of the Prince Regent's situation, his Majesty had done all that friendship and the remembrance of ancient alliance could justly require; but that a single step beyond the line of modified hostility, thus most reluctantly consented to, must necessarily lead to the extremity of actual war.

The Prince Regent, however, suffered himself for a moment to forget, that, in the present state of Europe, no country could be permitted to be an enemy to England with impunity; and that however much his Majesty might be disposed to make allowance for the deficiency of the means possessed by Portugal of resistance to the power of France, neither his own dignity, nor the interests of his people, would permit his Majesty to accept that excuse for a compliance with the full extent of her unprincipled demands. On the 8th inst. his Royal Highness was induced to sign an order for the detention of the few British subjects, and of the inconsiderable portion of British property, which yet remained at Lisbon. On the publication of this order, I caused the arms of England to be removed from the

gates

gates of my residence, demanded my passports, presented a final remonstrance against the recent conduct of the Court of Lisbon, and proceeded to the squadron commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, which arrived off the coast of Portugal some days after I had received my passports, and which I joined on the 17th instant.

I immediately suggested to Sir Sidney Smith the expediency of establishing the most rigorous blockade at the mouth of the Tagus; and I had the high satisfaction of afterwards finding, that I had thus anticipated the intentions of his Majesty; your dispatches (which I received by the messenger Sylvester on the 23d.) directing me to authorise that measure, in case the Portuguese Government should pass the bounds which his Majesty had thought fit to set to his forbearance, and attempt to take any farther step injurious to the honour or interests of Great Britain.

Those dispatches were drawn up under the idea that I was still resident at Lisbon; and though I did not receive them until I had actually taken my departure from that Court, still, upon a careful consideration of the tenor of your instructions, I thought that it would be right to act as if that case had not occurred. I resolved, therefore, to proceed forthwith to ascertain the effect produced by the blockade of Lisbon, and to propose to the Portuguese Government, as the only condition upon which that blockade could cease, the alternative (stated by you) either of surrendering the fleet to his Majesty, or of immediately employing it to remove the Prince Regent and his family to the Brazils. I took upon myself this responsibility, in renewing negociations after my public functions had actually ceased, convinced that, although it was the fixed determination of his Majesty not to suffer the fleet of Portugal to fall into the possession of his enemies, still his Majesty's first object continued to be the application of that fleet to the original purpose, of saving the Royal Family of Braganza from the tyranny of France.

I accordingly requested an audience of the Prince Regent, together with due assurances of protection and security; and upon receiving his Royal Highness's answer, I proceeded to Lisbon on the 27th, in his Majesty's ship Confiance, bearing a flag of truce. I had immediately most interesting communications with the Court of Lisbon, the particulars of which shall be fully detailed in a future dispatch. It suffices to mention in this place, that the Prince Regent wisely directed all his apprehensions to a French army, and all his hopes to an English fleet; that he received the most explicit assurances from me, that his Majesty would generously overlook those acts of unwilling and momentary hostility to which his Royal Highness's consent had been extorted; and that I promised to his Royal Highness, on the faith of my Sovereign, that the British squadron before the Tagus should be employed to protect his retreat from Lisbon, and his voyage to the Brazils.

A decree was published yesterday, in which the Prince Regent announced his intention of retiring to the city of Rio de Janeiro until the conclusion of a general peace, and of appointing a Regency to transact the Administration of Government at Lisbon during his Royal Highness's absence from Europe.

This morning the Portuguese fleet left the Tagus. I had the honour to accompany the Prince in his passage over the bar. The fleet consisted of eight sail of the line, four large frigates, several armed brigs, sloops, and corvettes, and a number of Brazil ships, amounting, I believe, to about 46 sail in all. They passed through the British squadron; and his Majesty's ships fired a salute of 21 guns, which was returned with an equal number. A more interesting spectacle, than that afforded by the junction of the two fleets, has been rarely beheld.

On quitting the Prince Regent's ship, I repaired on board the Hibernia; but returned immediately, accompanied by Sir Sidney Smith, whom I presented to the Prince, and who was received by his Royal Highness with the most marked and gracious condescension.

I have the honour to enclose lists of the ships of war which were known to have left Lisbon this morning, and which were in sight a few hours ago. There remain at Lisbon four ships of the line, and the same number of frigates, but only one of each sort is serviceable.

I have thought it expedient to lose no time in communicating to his Majesty's Government the important intelligence contained in this dispatch; I have therefore to apologise for the hasty and imperfect manner in which it is written.

I have the honour to be, &c.

STRANGFORD.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 21.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts and copies, were received at this office on Saturday last, by Capt. Yeo, of his Majesty's sloop the Confiance, from Rear-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, addressed to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole.

His Majesty's ship Hibernia, 22 leagues west of the Tagus, Dec. 1. 1807.

SIR,

In a former dispatch, dated the 22d November, with a postscript of the 26th, I conveyed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proofs, contained in the various documents, of the Portuguese Government being so much influenced by terror of the French arms, as to have acquiesced to certain demands of France operating against Great Britain. The distribution of the Portuguese force was made wholly on the coast, while the land side was left totally unguarded. British subjects of all descriptions were detained; and it therefore became necessary to inform the Portuguese Government, that the case had arisen which required, in obedience to my instructions, that I should declare the Tagus in a state of blockade; and Lord Strangford agreeing with me that hostility should be met by hostility, the blockade was instituted, and the instructions we had received were acted upon to their full extent; still, however, bearing in recollection the first object adopted by his Majesty's Government of opening a refuge for the head of the Portuguese Government, menaced as it was by the powerful arm and baneful influence of the enemy; I thought it my duty to adopt the means open to us, of endeavouring to induce the Prince Regent of Portugal to reconsider his decision, "to unite himself with the continent of Europe," and to recollect that he had possessions on that of America, affording an ample balance for any sacrifice he might make here, and from which he would be cut off, by the nature of maritime warfare, the termination of which could not be dictated by the combination of the continental powers of Europe.

In this view, Lord Strangford having received an acquiescence to the proposition which had been made by us, for his Lordship to land and confer with the Prince Regent, under the guarantee of a flag of truce, I furnished his Lordship with that conveyance and security, in order that he might give to the Prince that confidence which his word of honour, as the King's Minister Plenipotentiary, united with that of a British Admiral, could not fail to inspire, towards inducing his Royal Highness to throw himself and his fleet into the arms of Great Britain, in perfect reliance on the King's overlooking a forced act of apparent hostility against his flag and subjects, and establishing his Royal Highness's Government in his ultra-marine possessions, as originally promised. I have now the heartfelt satisfaction of announcing to you, that our hopes and expectations have been realised to the utmost extent. On the morning of the 29th, the Portuguese fleet (as per annexed list) came out of the Tagus, with his Royal Highness the Prince of Brazil, and the whole of the Royal Family of Braganza on board, together with many of his faithful counsellors and adherents, as well as other persons attached to his present fortunes.

This fleet, of eight sail of the line, four frigates, two brigs, and one schooner, with a crowd of large armed merchant ships, arranged itself under the protection of that of his Majesty, while the firing of a reciprocal salute of twenty one guns announced the friendly meeting of those who, but the day before, were on terms of hostility; the scene impressing every beholder (except the French army on the hills,) with the most lively emotions of gratitude to Providence, that there yet existed a power in the world able, as well as willing, to protect the oppressed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

List

List of the Portuguese fleet that came out of the Tagus on the 29th Nov. 1807.

Principe Real, of 84 guns
Rainha de Portugal, of 74 guns
Conde Henrique, of 74 guns
Meduza, of 74 guns
Alfonso de Albuquerque, of 64 guns
D. Juan de Castro, of 64 guns
Principe de Brazil, of 74 guns
Martino de Freitas, of 64 guns.

Frigates.

Minerva, of 44 guns
Golfinho, of 36 guns
Urania, of 32 guns
And one other, name not as yet known.

Brigs.

Voador, of 22 guns
Vinganca, of 20 guns
Lebre, of 22 guns,

Schooner.

Curioza, of 12 guns.

(Signed) J. J. M. Torres, Maj. Gen.
(Copy) W. Sidney Smith.

His Majesty's ship Hibernia, 22 leagues west of the Tagus, Dec. 1. 1807.

Sir,

In another dispatch of this day's date, I have transmitted a list of the Portuguese fleet that came out of the Tagus on the 29th ult. which I received that day from the hands of the Admiral commanding it, when I went on board the Principe Real to pay my visit of respect and congratulation to his Royal Highness the Prince of Brazil, who was embarked in that ship. I here enclose the list of those left behind. The absence of but one of the four ships is regretted by the Portuguese (the Vasco de Gama) she being under repair: Her guns have been employed to arm the Freitas, sixty-four, a new ship, and one of those which came out with the Prince. The other three are mere hulks; and there is also one ship on the stocks, the Principe Regente, but she is only in frame.

The Prince said every thing that the most cordial feelings of gratitude towards, and confidence in, his Majesty and the British nation might be supposed to dictate.

I have by signal (for we have no other mode of communicating in this weather,) directed Captain Moore, in the Marlborough, with the London, Monarch, and Bedford, to stay by the body of the Portuguese fleet, and render it every assistance.

I keep the Hibernia close to the Prince's ship. I cannot as yet send the Foudroyant, Plantagenet, and Conqueror, on to Admiral Purves, according to their Lordships order of the 14th, which I trust will be the less felt as an inconvenience off Cadiz, as they appear to have been ordered thither with reference to the Russians being within the Straits, before it was known they were on my station.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Sidney Smith.

List of the Portuguese ships that remained in Lisbon.

S. Sebastiano of 64 guns—unserviceable without a thorough repair
Maria Prima, of 74 guns—unserviceable; ordered to be made into a floating battery, but not yet fitted
Vasco de Gama, of 74 guns—under repair, and nearly ready
Princessa da Beira, of 64 guns—condemned; ordered to be fitted as a floating battery.

Frigates.

Fenix, of 48 guns—in need of thorough repair
Amazona, of 44 guns—in need of ditto
Perola, of 44 guns—in need of ditto
Tritao, of 40 guns—past repair
Venev, of 30 guns—ditto.

(Copy) W. Sidney Smith.

Hibernia at sea, lat. 37 *deg.* 47 *min. long.* 14 *deg.* 17 *min. Dec.* 6. 1807.

Sir,

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I succeeded in collecting the whole of the Portuguese fleet, except a brig, after the gale, and that the weather was such as to allow the necessary repairs and such distribution of supernumeraries and resources to be made as to enable Vice Admiral Don Manuel d'Acunha Sottomayor to report to me yesterday all the ships capable of performing the voyage to Rio Janeiro, except one line of battle ship, which he requested might be conducted to an English port. I meant

meant to escort her part of the way, but she did not quit the fleet with me last night as settled; I hope, however, she may arrive safe, as she is not in a bad state, being substituted for the Martino de Freitas, which was at first destined to go to England in consequence of a fresh arrangement made yesterday, on the latter being found in the best state for the voyage of the two. I have detached Captain Moore, in the Marlborough, with the London, Monarch, and Bedford, to attend the Portuguese fleet to the Brazils. I have thought it my duty, in addition to the usual order, to take the above ships under his orders, to give Captain Moore one to hoist a broad pendant after passing Madeira, in order to give him greater weight and consequence in the performance of the important and unusually delicate duties I have confided to him. I feel the most perfect reliance in that officer's judgement, ability, and zeal.

The Portuguese ships did not, after their reparation, want more provisions or slops from us than the list enclosed, which I supplied from this ship and the Conqueror.

This dispatch will be delivered by Captain Yeo, of his Majesty's sloop Confiance, who has shewn great address and zeal in opening the communications by flag of truce, which it was the interest of those in power, who were against the measure of emigration, to obstruct. Lord Strangford speaks of his conduct in terms of warm approbation; on this ground I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships, to whom his general merits as an officer are already well known. Having been in Lisbon without restraint during the intercourse, he is qualified to answer any questions their Lordships may wish to put to him.

I have the honour to be. &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Memorandum.

The Diana merchant vessel, having on board about sixty British subjects, who had been detained in consequence of the embargo, came out of the Tagus in company with the Portuguese fleet, and it is supposed that she bore up for England at the commencement of the gale.

The following is a translation of the proclamation issued by the Prince Regent of Portugal, before he quitted Lisbon.

PROCLAMATION.

Having tried by all possible means to preserve the neutrality hitherto enjoyed by my faithful subjects, having exhausted my Royal Treasury, and made innumerable other sacrifices, even going so far as to shut the ports of my dominions against the subjects of my ancient and royal ally, the King of Great Britain; thus exposing the commerce of my people to total ruin, and consequently suffering the greatest losses in the collection of my Royal revenue of the Crown, I find that the troops of the Emperor of the French and King of Italy (to whom I had united myself on the Continent, in the hope of being no more disturbed,) are actually marching into the interior of my kingdom, and are even on their way to this capital; and desiring to avoid the fatal consequences of a defence, which would be far more dangerous than profitable, serving only to create an effusion of blood, dreadful to humanity, and to inflame the animosity of the troops, which have entered this kingdom with the declaration and promise of not committing any the smallest hostility; and knowing also, that they are most particularly destined against my Royal person, and that my faithful subjects would be less alarmed were I absent from this kingdom, I have resolved, for the benefit of my subjects, to retreat, with the Queen my mother, and all my Royal Family, to my dominions in America, there to establish myself in the city of Rio de Janeiro until a general peace. And moreover, considering the importance of leaving the Government of these kingdoms in that good order which is for their advantage, and for that of my people (a matter which I am essentially bound to provide for,) and having duly made all the reflections presented by the occasion, I have resolved to nominate, as Governors and Regents of these kingdoms during my absence, my truly beloved cousin the Marquis de Abrantes, Francisco de Cumha de Menezes, Lieutenant-General of my forces, the Principal Castro (one of my Council and a Rigido de Justica,) Pactro de Mello

Breynar,

Breynar, also of my Council, who will act as President of my Treasury during the incapacity of Louis de Vasconcellos E. Souza (who is unable to do it at present on account of illness;) Don Francisco de Noronha, President of the board of Conscience and Religious Orders; and, in the absence of them, the Conde de Castro Mazion (Grand Huntsman,) whom I have nominated President of the Senate, with the assistance of the Secretaries thereof; the Conde de Sampayo, and in his absence, Don Miguel Perreira Forjaz; and my Attorney General Joas Antonia Sulter de Mendonca, on account of the great confidence which I have in them, and of the experience which they possess in matters of government, being certain that my people and kingdom will be governed and directed in such a manner, as that my conscience will be clear, and that this Regency will entirely fulfil its duty, so long as it may please God that I shall be absent from this capital; administering justice with impartiality; distributing rewards and punishments according to desert. And these Regents will further take this as my pleasure, and fulfil my order in the form thus mentioned, and in conformity to the instructions signed by me, and accompanying this decree, which they will communicate to the proper departments.

(Signed) THE PRINCE.

Palace of the Adjuda, 27th Nov. 1807.

ADDITIONAL EDICTAL, OR PROCLAMATION, ISSUED BY THE PRINCE REGENT, PREVIOUS TO HIS EMBARKATION.

Instructions to which my Royal Decree of the 27th Nov. 1807, *bears reference.*

The Governors whom I was pleased to nominate, by my Royal Decree of this present date, to govern these kingdoms during my absence, will have the usual oaths administered to them by the Cardinal Patriarch, and will attend with all solicitude, vigilance, and activity, in the administration of justice, distributing the same impartially, and maintaining a rigorous observance of the laws of this kingdom.

They will preserve to the natives all the privileges which had been granted to them by me and my Royal Predecessors.

The plurality of votes will decide on the reports which the respective Tribunals may lay before them, regulating themselves according to the laws and customs of the kingdom.

They will direct literary professions, offices of criminal and civil judicature and revenue, according to the forms heretofore practised by me.

They will protect the persons and properties of my loyal subjects, selecting for military occupations those who may be deemed worthy thereof.

They will endeavour to preserve, to their utmost, the tranquillity of this kingdom, to provide for the troops of the Emperor of the French and King of Italy good quarters, and to supply them with every thing they may require, during their stay in this kingdom, averting all and every insult that may be intended, and punishing with rigour any that may occur; maintaining always the good harmony which ought to be displayed to the armies of nations with whom we find ourselves united on the Continent.

Should it by any occurrence happen, that any of the said Governors are absent, a plurality of votes will elect a successor. I trust to your honour and virtue, that my people will not suffer inconveniencies during my absence; and should it be God's will that I should return shortly to my kingdoms, that I may meet every one contented and satisfied, reigning among them that good order and tranquillity which should exist among subjects who have rendered themselves so worthy of my paternal care.

Palace of our Lady of Adjuda, on the 27th of Nov. 1807.

(Signed) THE PRINCE.

The following are the principal members of the Royal Family of Portugal, who have embarked for the Brazils:—

Maria Francisca Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal and Algarva, born December 17, 1734, married her uncle, Don Pedro III. King of Portugal, who died the 25th of May, 1786.

Juan Maria Joseph Lewis, infant of Portugal, Prince Regent, born the 13th of May 1767, and married June 9, 1785.

Charlotta Joachima, Infanta of Spain, and Princess of Brazil.

Maria Ann Francisca Josephina, sister of the Queen, born Oct. 7, 1736.

Maria Francisca Benedictina, sister of the

the Queen, born July 24. 1746; married Joseph Francis Xavier, Prince of Brazil, who died the 10th of Sept. 1778.

The following are the children of the Prince Regent:

Don Antonio, Prince of Beira, born August 12. 1798.

Michel, &c. born Oct. 26. 1802.

Maria Theresa, born April 29, 1793.

Isabella Maria Francisca, born May 29. 1797.

Maria Francisca, born April 22. 1800.

Isabella Maria, born July 4. 1801.

There are about 4000 troops of the line on board the fleet, which transports in all from 16,000 to 18,000 of the loyal subjects of Portugal from Europe to America. All the ships are crowded, and on board the Principe Real, where are the Royal Family, there are no less than 412 persons, besides the crew. Among the noble emigrants, are the Minister of Marine, Don John D'Almeida, Don Rodrigues De Souza, and Gen. Forbes, now in his 75th year, who has been at the head of the Portuguese army for many years.

The Prince Regent carried off with him the church plate, and all the treasure, jewels, and archives, appertaining to the Government.

Lord Strangford, who is arrived in England in the Confiance sloop of war, we understand, accompanied the fleet till it had reached near to the Western Isles, and had a very quick passage home. The day on which the fleet left Lisbon was remarkably fine, and the spectacle of course was grand and affecting. It afterwards encountered a strong gale of wind, and sustained some damage, which thirty British seamen were sent on board each ship to assist in repairing. What is very extraordinary, the Queen, whose mental ailments are well known, experienced a very great improvement in her state of health, after having been a few days at sea.

The advanced guard of the French had arrived at Mafra, about twenty-five miles from Lisbon, on the 30th, and would probably reach the capital on the next day.

The following particulars are given in the French papers:—

Madrid, Dec. 8.

"The French army, under the command of General Junot, arrived on the 26th of November at Abrantes. The advanced guard had entered that city before the Portuguese government knew of the army having marched. The troops marched ten leagues a-day thro' bad roads and constant rain.

"As soon as the Prince Regent was informed of the proximity of the French troops, intrigues were set at work on all sides, and the Prince resolved to embark on board the ships with his treasures, and every thing most precious. On the 30th of November, the advanced guard of the French troops arrived at Lisbon, and on the 1st, the anniversary of the day on which the House of Braganza rose against the Spaniards, and hoisted its standard against theirs, on that same day the Braganza flag was replaced by that of the French. To this singular circumstance, which the Portuguese superstition did not fail to remark, was added another—a horrible earthquake was felt six hours before; but the moment the French flag was hoisted, the tempest ceased, and the weather became serene!

"The six Portuguese ships of the line, laden with women, children, furniture, &c. without water, badly provisioned, set sail, some say for the Brazils, but probably for England.

"There was a moment of fear; a great city like Lisbon has more risk to run in such moments, from revolution on the part of the populace, than on the part of the enemy.—But a French battalion arrived in time to establish order.

"The success of this expedition, remarkable for the extraordinary promptitude of the march of the troops, and the activity of the General in Chief, has placed in the hands of the French six frigates, twelve brigs, four sail of the line, several on the stocks, and an arsenal well stocked with timber and iron.

"All the English property, whether moveable or immoveable, has been put under sequestration."

General Junot's proclamation, upon entering Lisbon, states in substance, that the French army entered that city to save the Prince and the country from the influence of England; but that the Prince, so respectable for his virtues, has suffered himself to be guided by the advice of some bad persons about him, and has thrown himself into the arms of his enemies; that these persons insinuated apprehensions for his personal safety; his subjects have been considered as

as nothing, and their interests have been sacrificed to the cowardice of some courtiers.—" Inhabitants of Lisbon," adds the General in Chief, " remain quiet in your houses; neither fear my army nor myself: we are only terrible to our enemies and to the wicked. The Great Napoleon, my master, has sent me to protect you—I will protect you."

" General Delaborde has been appointed Commandant of Lisbon, and of all the troops in that city.

" We hoped that the Prince, knowing at length what were the real interests of his kingdom, was preparing to accede to the grand confederacy of Europe; but all these demonstrations were only so many *ruses* to gain time. And what use has he made of this time? He has deserted the throne which he might have rendered free. The result of his wise manœuvres is to ensure himself, till fresh incidents happen, the post of Viceroy or Governor of an English Colony. His conduct has proved the necessity of the expedition to Portugal. The expedition of the English will soon convince him of their gratitude. But Europe sees with joy, that an alliance, which unites the two most powerful Sovereigns of Europe, could never be cemented at a more critical moment. This compact alone can guarantee it from the incessant aggressions of a maritime despotism, whose surest and richest spoils are always the wrecks of the thrones it pretends to protect."

SPAIN.

Prince of Asturias.

According to authentic information from Spain, the following are the questions put to the Prince of Asturias by the Commission appointed for his examination, upon the discovery of the *reported* conspiracy at Madrid, together with the answers of his Royal Highness. Those questions and answers preceded his Royal Highness's liberation; and the document from which we have extracted them contained also the articles which are afterwards alluded to. From the whole, we derive ample confirmation of the opinion we expressed upon the subject of this conspiracy, when the first intelligence respecting it reached this country:—

First Question—What motive had your Royal Highness to conspire against the life of the King your father?

Answer—I am struck with horror and amazement at hearing the question; and I only answer, that I am a Christian, and I fear God.

Second Question—What means the countersign that your Royal Highness carried upon you, secreted in the lining of your coat—for what purpose was it, and who gave it you?

Answer—I am unacquainted with the meaning of the countersign, and I declare it was the first time I put on that dress. Those who stitched it can answer this charge.

Third Question—What motive has your Royal Highness for carrying on a correspondence with the Emperor of the French, and to what end did you carry it on?

Answer—The correspondence I have had with the Emperor of the French is, entire and unaltered, in my possession, and ready to be put into the hands of the King, my father; for it contains nothing offensive to his Royal Person.

Fourth Question—What motive had your Royal Highness for having constantly four horses saddled, and in readiness, indicating appearances of a flight?

Answer—Certainly I had given this order, with a view of putting myself at the head of the French army, from whence I professed to make manifest to my father what I had never done, namely, every thing relative to the mal-administration and mis-government of the Prince of the Peace, and the state of decline in which he has placed the kingdom.

Then follows the two letters from the Prince of Asturias, to the King and Queen, dated Nov. 5.—already published.

Then the Royal Decree which accompanied the two letters, to be circulated throughout the nation, for the alleviation and comfort of the people, who had been alarmed and afflicted by the King's first decree.

The following is a copy of a letter handed about at Madrid, purporting to be addressed by Bonaparte to the Prince of Asturias. Whether it was written to that Prince previous or subsequent to the discovery of the conspiracy, cannot be precisely ascertained, as no date has appeared on the copy:—

Be-

"BELOVED PRINCE,

"Receive from the hand of the Count of Haro, the sword which the interest of my empire, the honour of the Spaniards, and the opinion of your excellent accomplishments, require to be made over to the Chief of the troops destined to revenge our arms for the repeated grievances with which our enemies have thought proper to outrage them. *One day you will govern the people you now fly to conquer*, and France will have in you a friend to distinguish among its neighbours, to concur with us, suppressing in their origin, and chastising those that may be disposed to promote discord. I have therefore thought proper to command General Junot to make known to the army, that your sacred person, placed at its head, represents mine, and that of your father, my dear ally. I am proud in promising myself, that, by these means, that friendship which I so much value will be encreased. NAPOLEON.

Emperor of the French, &c.

After the Prince of Asturias had been set at liberty, the Prince of the Peace called on his Royal Highness to make his apology for not having paid his respects on the Prince's Saint's day (the same as birth-day with us;) he was very coldly received by the Prince, who scarcely returned his salute; and a Lord in waiting, who, it seems, was a Grandee of Spain, on Godoy's expressing something like dissatisfaction thereat, called him a hypocritical scoundrel; asked him, how he could dare to present himself before the Prince of Spain, after the infamous part he had acted, in conveying the papers which were the cause of his Royal Highness's arrest into his closet; accused him of ingratitude to the Royal Family, which had raised him from the dust, in return for which he was aiming at destroying his Sovereign;—as a preliminary step towards it, he was endeavouring to divide the family by dissensions; said, he was a traitor to his country, a villain unfit to live, and that to rid the world of such a monster were a meritorious action.

The day following this adventure, the Prince of the Peace was arrested, and a commission issued to investigate the circumstances here detailed; and it was publicly said at Madrid, that in case the act of conveying the papers into the Prince's closet should be proved against Godoy, he would be treated with the greatest rigour.

The Prince of Asturias is declared Generalissimo of the Spanish forces, and a French guard of 10,000 men had entered Madrid to defend his person.

ITALY.

Milan, Nov. 30.

The Emperor having left Fountainbleau on the 17th, accompanied by Murat Duke of Berg, arrived here on the 21st.—His Majesty was met by the Senate, and the following decrees were issued the same day.

By the first, a Senate is appointed.—The second increases the number of Counsellors in the Section of the Legislative Body in the Council of State. The third adds fifteen Dignitaries, fifty Commanders, and 300 Knights, to the number of Members of the Order of the Iron Crown fixed by the statute creating that order.

FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL STATUTE.

We, Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, decree as follows:—

ART. I. We adopt for our son, Prince Eugene Beauharnois, Arch-chancellor of State of our Empire of France, and Viceroy of our Kingdom of Italy.

II. The crown of Italy shall be, after us, and in default of our children and male legitimate descendants, hereditary in the person of Prince Eugene, and his direct legitimate descendants, from male to male, by order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants.

III. In the default of our sons, and male descendants, and the sons and male descendants of Prince Eugene, the crown of Italy shall devolve to the son and nearest relate of such of the Princes of our blood as shall then reign in France.

IV. Prince Eugene, our son, shall enjoy all the honours attached to our adoption.

V. The right which our adoption gives him shall never, in any case, authorise him or his descendants to urge any pretensions to the Crown of France, the succession to which is invariably fixed. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

A

A decree of the 22th confers upon Prince Eugene Napoleon, the title of Prince of Venice.

Another decree confers upon "our well-beloved grand-daughter, Princess Josephine, as a mark of our satisfaction to our good city of Bologna," the title of Princess of Bologna.

Another decree declares the Chancellor Melzi, Duke of Lodi.

After the above decrees had been read, the Emperor made the following speech:—

"GENTLEMEN—Possidenti, Dotti, and Commercianti, I see you with pleasure about my throne.

"Returned after three years absence, I am pleased at remarking the progress which my people have made—but how many things remain to be done to efface the faults of our forefathers, and to render you worthy of the destiny I am preparing for you.

"The intestine divisions of our ancestors, their miserable egotism to particular cities, paved the way for the loss of all your rights. The country was disinherited of its rank and its dignity; that country which in more distant ages had carried so far its arms and the eclat of its virtues. I will make my glory consist in regaining that eclat and those virtues.

"Citizens of Italy—I have done much for you; I will do much more.—But on your side, united in heart as you are in interest with my people of France, consider them as elder brothers. Always behold the source of our prosperity, the guarantee of our institutions, and that of our independence, in the union of the Iron Crown with that of my Imperial Crown."

Bonaparte left Milan on the 26th of November, and arrived at Venice on the 30th. On the 1st of December, he was present at the launching of a frigate in the arsenal, and on the 2d he viewed from the balcony of the palace, a grand regatta, or boat race, on the great canal. We are told there were great rejoicings and splendid illuminations on this occasion. On the 3d, Joseph King of Naples arrived, and met his Imperial brother. We hear no more of this journey to Italy, but that Napoleon arrived suddenly and unexpectedly at St Cloud, on the 27th of December.—The reason is not explained.

KINGDOM OF WESTPHALIA.

On the 15th December, the new King of Westphalia issued the following address to his subjects:

"We Jerome Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitution, King of Westphalia, French Prince, &c. to our good and faithful subjects, and inhabitants of our kingdom of Westphalia, greeting:—

"Westphalians! Divine Providence has pointed this æra in order to re-unite your scattered provinces under one august institution, together with neighbouring families, though strangers to each other.

"I come to occupy this throne, prepared by victory, raised by the assent of the greatest powers of Europe, founded on a title no less sacred, by your real interest.

"Too long has your country suffered from the pretensions of families and the intrigues of cabinets: You were exposed to all the calamities of wars, and you were excluded from all the benefits of peace. Some of your towns only reaped the barren honour of annexing their names to treaties, in which nothing was overlooked but the well-being of the people who inhabited them.

"How widely different are the results of the wars stirred up against the august Head of my House! It is for nations that Napoleon has conquered; and each of the treaties he has concluded is a step farther towards the end proposed by his mighty genius, of giving to entire nations a political existence, governments and laws dictated by wisdom, the establishment to each of them of a country, and the dereliction hereafter of none in that deplorable nullity, in which they were equally unable either to steer clear of war, or to avail themselves of peace.

"Westphalians!—Such was the issue of the battle of Marengo, of Austerlitz, of Jena; such now is the result of the memorable treaty of Tilsit. On that day you obtained the first of blessings, a country.—Far be now removed from your recollection those scattered dominations, the last results of the feudal system, which prepared a master for each city—these different interests are now to form but one. Your master now is the law—your protector the Monarch, who is to cause it to be respected;

ed: Henceforth you shall have no other.

Westphalians!—You have got a constitution adapted to your own manners, and to your interests; it is the fruit of the meditations of a great man, and of the experience of a great nation: its principles are in unison with the present state of the civilization of Europe, and are big with prospects of improvement, which will far overbalance the sacrifices which this new order of things may impose upon some of you. You must, therefore, attach yourselves to it with confidence, since upon it rests your liberty and your prosperity.

"In ascending the throne, I contracted the obligation of making you happy; I will be faithful to it. The equality of the mode of religion shall be maintained, and property assured and guaranteed. Thus shall there be established between me and my people, an alliance of wishes and of interests, that shall never change. Westphalians! your Sovereign henceforth relies on your fidelity and inviolable attachment.

"Given at our Royal Palace of Cassel, the 15th Dec. 1807, and the first of our reign.

(Signed) "JEROME NAPOLEON.

HOLLAND.

Utrecht, Nov. 24.

His Majesty having left his Palace, formerly called the Groot Poushuizen, and taken up his residence provisionally in that called the Huis Van Amerougen, near the Witte Vrouwe Gate, the Legislative Body waited on him yesterday at noon, and had a solemn audience in the new Palace.

At eleven o'clock the Members assembled at the Provincial Mansion House, and about twelve proceeded in grand costume, to his Majesty's Palace.

Being conducted into the presence of the King, the President of the Legislative Body addressed his Majesty in the following terms:—

"SIRE,

"The Legislative Body summoned to your Majesty's presence hastens to fulfil the first, and at the same time the most pleasing of its duties, in presenting to your Majesty their respectful homage, and also the assurances of their attachment, and of the zeal with which its Members hope to co-operate in the beneficial plans of your Majesty for the happiness and prosperity of your people. Sentiments, Sire, which, were it possible, would be still increased by flattering expressions which your Minister has communicated to us in your name. May Providence prosper all the designs of your Majesty, may it bless your cares and efforts, and also the person and house of your Majesty; may it give us peace, so necessary for the well being and tranquillity of mankind, and of this country in particular; then shall we, under the glorious sway of your Majesty, see those bright days return, which a thick cloud has overcast for so many years.

"These, Sire, are the fervent and honest wishes of this Assembly, and of him who has the honour to address you."

To this address his Majesty made the following reply:—

"*Gentlemen,*

"I meet you again with pleasure. It is with the greatest satisfaction that I see the important posts of Deputies to the Legislative Body filled with men like you, whom I know, whom I esteem, and who unite my approbation with the choice of their fellow-citizens. I shall always account it a satisfaction to make you participators in the little good which can be accomplished, or rather in shunning the evils which may be avoided; for in difficult circumstances, the latter mode of expression is more becoming than the former. I shall also, with pleasure, in all extraordinary cases, place my reliance on your decisions.

"My Minister for Domestic Affairs shall appear among you on Thursday next. He will give you an account of the situation of affairs—of what has already been done in accomplishment of the measures adopted in the former year, and of those which must yet be had recourse to. You will see, that notwithstanding the peace upon the Continent, our situation is yet extremely difficult: but still we may finally hope, that, by a general peace, we may reach the end of our miseries. I rely upon, and shall always with confident expectation rely upon the sentiments which you have testified for me."

When

Utrecht, Dec. 3.

When the Minister for Domestic Affairs communicated to the Legislative Body the message of the King, relative to the situation of affairs of the kingdom, his Excellency at the same time made the following speech to the Assembly:—

"*Gentlemen,*

"In obedience to the commands of the King I appear among this Assembly, and at the same time communicate the message of his Majesty, containing an account of the situation of the affairs of the kingdom as well as that which has been accomplished of the measures adopted in the preceding year, as that which must be adopted for the ensuing year. The contents of this message will discover to you, Gentlemen, as well the importance of the objects which the King means to submit to the consideration of this Assembly, as the necessity that you should unanimously co-operate in his Majesty's great designs for the well-being and prosperity of his subjects, by the wisdom and prudence of your resolves.

"His Majesty having authorised me to enter upon a more extensive explanation of some points, and particularly of those relating to the internal situation of the kingdom, I must beg your attention to what I have farther to state.

"Since your last meeting, great events have taken place; events which furnish ample matter for speculation to the attentive observer. The hero who constitutes the glory and the safety of France, and is the admiration of mankind, and the terror of his enemies has ended a campaign, to which there is nothing equal in the annals of mankind, for military skill, rapidity of execution, and complete success, by an illustrious peace, the peace of Tilsit, which has for ever changed the state of the Continent, and given it a new aspect. I will chiefly direct your attention to this circumstance of good fortune, that it has fallen to the lot of this country, amidst such events, to enjoy profound tranquillity. We have not ceased to enjoy many of the blessings of peace during the war, when whole districts in other countries have been laid waste by the inevitable consequences which attend their becoming the seat of war. Our towns are not dispeopled, our fields are not laid waste, the sound of war and its hideous aspects are —thanks to the protection of Divine Providence, and to the incredible success of the arms of Napoleon the Great,) far removed from our frontiers. Every man, under the established course of the laws, by the introduction of our present constitution, can enjoy the possession of his property, and gather the fruits of his own industry. Though scarcity, an unavoidable consequence of all-devouring war, was felt among us, yet there has not been experienced any want of the necessaries, nay even of the comforts of life."

He next proceeded to notice the epidemical disorder which had lately manifested itself in Holland, and stated the measures which were adopted for arresting its progress, and securing the health of the inhabitants. He also took notice of the late storms and losses at sea; and, alluding to the injuries sustained by the dykes, pointed out the necessity of taking measures to preserve those works that form the security of a country which has been conquered from the ocean by the art and industry of man. He detailed at length what has been already done by order of the Government for the maintenance of the dykes. In the next place, he took a view of the state of religion in Holland. He observed, that all opinions remained under the protection of the laws in the free and equal exercise of their worship. The state of education was the next topic to which he called the attention of the Assembly, and he briefly stated the measures adopted for the improvement of the public schools, and extending instruction to all ranks. He then proceeded to notice the state of commerce in the following terms:—

"The war, Gentlemen, it would be in vain to dissemble, has produced a long and melancholy stagnation of our foreign trade, which has always, with justice, been considered as the source of all the prosperity of Holland. We feel, in common with other nations, the weight of the burdens of that war, of the effects of which, in other respects, we have remained free. We have, however, no reason to fear that this interruption of our commercial relations will deaden the spirit and enterprize of a people who are particularly formed for trade. All that is necessary to guard against in this respect, will, without doubt, be observed by them. They will adopt the best course that circumstances can permit; and we may flatter ourselves to see commerce rise again from her ashes, our merchantmen covering every sea, our markets filled with all kinds of merchandise, as soon as peace shall have brought about that fortunate result, which the penetration, as well as the power and inclination of the hero of this age, guarantees to our country.

"The rigid laws (for their existence must also be acknowledged) respecting the communication with England, and the pro-

prohibition of the importation of all goods from that kingdom, completely destroyed our trade. But who does not perceive that these regulations are necessary—not merely for preventing all deceptions as to the introduction of prohibited merchandise —not merely to secure the faithful execution of measures of general advantage, but also to compel the enemy to accept a peace founded on a suitable and solid basis? What well disposed Dutchman would not be consoled for the pressure of a temporary evil, by the happy prospect of future advantages so great and durable ?"—The Minister next took notice of the state of the manufactures, which are confessed to have suffered; but he observed, that the inventions in machinery of other nations had been introduced, and in some instances improved, which he thought afforded reason to hope, that, after peace, the Dutch manufactures would emulate those of other nations. He pointed out the attention paid by the King to the arts and manufactures, and to agriculture. Among the objects of this last kind, to which he called the attention of the Assembly, were the cultivation of the waste lands, and the improvement of the race of horses, oxen, and sheep. He next dwelt on the necessity of improving the condition of the poor, and stated, that the Government was busily occupied with that important object. The misery of the times having rendered this work indispensable, a commission had been appointed for the express purpose of inquiring into the state of mendicants in the country, and of taking measures to alleviate it. After a long eulogium on the character of the King, on his attention to every branch of the public administration, and attachment to the interests of the country, the Speaker proceeded thus:—

"The maritime war still continues, and yet England has hitherto refused to listen to proposals for peace. With regard to a general peace, which is as necessary for mankind as it must be the object of their ardent wish, great efforts must still be made to obtain it. True to our duties, and convinced of the commanding pressure of our present situation, we must submit to new sacrifices, in the hope and confidence that our commerce and navigation shall at last be delivered from that yoke which has so long oppressed them, and that the freedom of the seas, for which our forefathers shed so much blood, shall be again restored.

"The situation of affairs, the efforts and sacrifices to be made, must necessarily occasion an increase of the sums which will be required for the service of the present year."—He then briefly alluded to the state of the finances, and the deficit of the present year, and refers them, for farther information, to the King's message, as containing a statement of the finances, and of the amount of the deficit above the revenue. Among the means of improving the finances, he mentions the plan of a sinking fund for paying off the national debt. After mentioning several less important inferior regulations, he then concludes—"These, Gentlemen, are the principal subjects which are made known to you in the message of his Majesty, and which afford you a new opportunity to prove, by your deliberations and resolves, your wonted zeal and ability, in co-operation with the King, to promote designs that are useful to the country."

Utrecht, Dec. 5.

On the 25th of November the following decree was adopted by his Majesty:—

Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and Constitution of the Kingdom, King of Holland, and Constable of France, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:—

Art 1. There shall be a First President of the Council of State.

2. His functions shall consist in presiding over the Council of State in our absence; and also, on all occasions wherever our Ministers may be assembled together among themselves, but only in pursuance of our commands.

3. He shall take rank directly as our Minister, and shall have the rank of Minister.

4. His salary shall be double that of the Counsellors of State.

5. He shall give in his reports directly to ourselves.

Given at Utrecht, the 25th Nov. 1807. and 2d year of our reign

(Signed) LOUIS.

ENGLAND.

His Britannic Majesty has issued the following Counter Declaration, in reply to that of the Emperor of Russia, inserted in the Magazine of December last. It is said to be the composition of Mr Canning, the Secretary of State, and vindicates the conduct of his Majesty, in all the points to which it alludes, with great strength of argument, and acuteness of reasoning.

DECLARATION.

The declaration issued at St Petersburgh, by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has excited in his Majesty's mind the strongest sensations of astonishment and regret.

His Majesty was not unaware of the nature of those secret engagements which had

had been imposed upon Russia in the conferences of Tilsit.—But his Majesty had entertained the hope that a review of the transactions of that unfortunate negociation, and a just estimate of its effects upon the glory of the Russian name, and upon the interests of the Russian empire, would have induced his Imperial Majesty to extricate himself from the embarrassment of those new counsels and connections which he had adopted in a moment of despondency and alarm, and to return to a policy more congenial to the principles, which he has so invariably professed, and more conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the prosperity of his dominions.

This hope has dictated to his Majesty the utmost forbearance and moderation in all his diplomatic intercourse with the Court of St Petersburgh since the peace of Tilsit.

His Majesty had much cause for suspicion, and just ground of complaint. But he abstained from the language of reproach. His Majesty deemed it necessary to require specific explanation with respect to those arrangements with France, the concealment of which from his Majesty could not but confirm the impression already received of their character and tendency. But his Majesty, nevertheless, directed the demand of that explanation to be made, not only without asperity, or the indication of any hostile disposition, but with that considerate regard to the feelings and situation of the Emperor of Russia, which resulted from the recollection of former friendship, and from confidence interrupted, but not destroyed.

The declaration of the Emperor of Russia proves that the object of his Majesty's forbearance and moderation has not been attained. It proves, unhappily, that the influence of that power, which is equally and essentially the enemy both of Great Britain and of Russia, has acquired a decided ascendancy in the councils of the Cabinet of St Petersburgh; and has been able to excite a causeless enmity between two nations, whose long established connection, and whose mutual interests prescribed the most intimate union and co-operation.

His Majesty deeply laments the extension of the calamities of war. But called upon, as he is, to defend himself against an act of unprovoked hostility, his Majesty is anxious to refute, in the face of the world, the pretexts by which that act is attempted to be justified.

The declaration asserts that his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has twice taken up arms in a cause in which the interest of Great Britain was more direct than his own; and founds upon this assertion the charge against Great Britain of having neglected to second and support the military operations of Russia.

His Majesty willingly does justice to the motives which originally engaged Russia in the great struggle against France. His Majesty avows with equal readiness the interest which Great Britain has uniformly taken in the fates and fortunes of the powers of the continent.—But it would surely be difficult to prove that Great Britain, who was herself in a state of hostility with Prussia when the war broke out between Prussia and France, had an interest and a duty more direct in espousing the Prussian quarrel than the Emperor of Russia, the ally of his Prussian Majesty, the Protector of the North of Europe, and the Guarantee of the Germanic Constitution.

It is not in a public declaration that his Majesty can discuss the policy of having at any particular period of the war effected, or omitted to effect, disembarkations of troops on the coast of Naples. But the instance of the war with the Porte is still more singularly chosen to illustrate the charge against Great Britain of indifference to the interests of her ally—a war undertaken by Great Britain at the instigation of Russia, and solely for the purpose of maintaining Russian interests against the influence of France.

If, however, the peace of Tilsit is indeed to be considered as the consequence and the punishment of the imputed inactivity of Great Britain, his Majesty cannot but regret, that the Emperor of Russia should have resorted to so precipitate and fatal a measure, at the moment when he had received distinct assurances that his Majesty was making the most strenuous exertions to fulfil the wishes and expectations of his ally (assurances which his Imperial Majesty received and acknowledged with apparent confidence and satisfaction); and when his Majesty was, in fact, prepared to employ, for the advancement of the common objects of the war, those forces which, after the peace of Tlisit, he was under the necessity of employing to disconcert a combination directed against his own immediate interests and security

The vexation of Russian commerce by Great Britain is, in truth, little more than an imaginary grievance. Upon a diligent examination made by his Majesty's command, of the records of the British Court of Admiralty, there has been discovered only a solitary instance, in the course of the present war, of the condemnation of a vessel really Russian; a vessel which had carried naval stores to a port of the common enemy. There are but few instances of Russian vessels detained, and none in which

which justice has been refused to a party regularly complaining of such detention.—It is therefore matter of surprise, as well as of concern, to his Majesty, that the Emperor of Russia should have condescended to bring forward a complaint, which, as it cannot be seriously felt by those in whose behalf it is urged, might appear to be intended to countenance those exaggerated declamations by which France perseveringly endeavours to inflame the jealousy of other countries, and to justify her own inveterate animosity against Great Britain.

The peace of Tilsit was followed by an offer of mediation on the part of the Emperor of Russia, for the conclusion of a peace between Great Britain and France, which it is asserted that his Majesty refused.

His Majesty did not refuse the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, although the offer of it was accompanied by circumstances of concealment, which might well have justified his refusal. The articles of the treaty of Tilsit were not communicated to his Majesty; and specifically that article of the treaty in virtue of which the mediation was proposed, and which prescribed a limited time for the return of his Majesty's answer to that proposal. And his Majesty was thus led into an apparent compliance with a limitation so offensive to the dignity of an independent Sovereign. But the answer so returned by his Majesty was not a refusal. It was a conditional acceptance. The conditions required by his Majesty were a statement of the basis upon which the enemy was disposed to treat; and a communication of the articles of the peace of Tilsit. The first of these conditions was precisely the same which the Emperor of Russia had himself annexed, not four months before, to his own acceptance of the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Austria. The second was one which his Majesty would have had to require, even as the ally of his Imperial Majesty; but which it would have been highly improvident to omit, when he was invited to confide to his Imperial Majesty the care of his honour and of his interests.

But even if these conditions (neither of which has been fulfilled, although the fulfilment of them has been repeatedly required by his Majesty's Ambassador at St Petersburgh,) had not been in themselves perfectly natural and necessary, there were not wanting considerations which might have warranted his Majesty in endeavouring, with more than ordinary anxiety, to ascertain the views and intentions of the Emperor of Russia, and the precise nature and effect of the new relations which his Imperial Majesty had contracted.

The complete abandonment of the interests of the King of Prussia (who had twice rejected proposals of separate peace, from a strict adherence to his engagements with his Imperial ally,) and the character of those provisions which the Emperor of Russia was contented to make for his own interests in the negotiations of Tilsit, presented no encouraging prospect of the result of any exertions which his imperial Majesty might be disposed to employ in favour of Great Britain.

It is not while a French army still occupies and lays waste the remaining dominions of the King of Prussia, in spite of the stipulations of the Prussian treaty of Tilsit; while contributions are arbitrarily exacted by France from that remant of the Prussian Monarchy, such as, in its entire and most flourishing state, the Prussian Monarchy would have been unable to discharge; while the surrender is demanded, in time of peace, of Prussian fortresses, which had not been reduced during the war; and while the power of France is exercised over Prussia with such shameless tyranny, as to designate, and demand for instant death, individuals, subjects of his Prussian Majesty, and resident in his dominions upon a charge of disrespect towards the French Government; it is not while all these things are done and suffered, under the eyes of the Emperor of Russia, and without his interference on behalf of his ally, that his Majesty can feel himself called upon to account to Europe for having hesitated to repose an unconditional confidence in the efficacy of his Imperial Majesty's mediation.

Nor, even if that mediation had taken full effect, if a peace had been concluded under it, and that peace guaranteed by his Imperial Majesty, could his Majesty have placed implicit reliance on the stability of any such arrangement, after having seen the Emperor of Russia openly transfer to France the sovereignty of the Ionian Republic, the independence of which his Imperial Majesty had recently and solemnly guaranteed.

But, while the alledged rejection of the Emperor of Russia's mediation between Great Britain and France, is stated as a just ground of his Imperial Majesty's resentment, his Majesty's request of that mediation, for the re-establishment of peace between Great Britain and Denmark, is represented as an insult which it was beyond the bounds of his Imperial Majesty's moderation to endure.

His Majesty feels himself under no obligation to offer any atonement or apology to the Emperor of Russia for the expedition against Copenhagen. It is not for those who were parties to the secret arrangements of Tilsit, to demand satisfaction

tion for a measure to which those arrangements gave rise, and by which one of the objects of them has been happily defeated.

His Majesty's justification of the expedition against Copenhagen is before the world. The declaration of the Emperor of Russia would supply whatever was wanting in it, if any thing could be wanting to convince the most incredulous of the urgency of that necessity under which his Majesty acted.

But until the Russian declaration was published, his Majesty had no reason to suspect that any opinions which the Emperor of Russia might entertain of the transactions at Copenhagen could be such as to preclude his Imperial Majesty from undertaking, at the request of Great Britain, that same office of mediator, which he had assumed with so much alacrity on the behalf of France. Nor can his Majesty forget that the first symptoms of reviving confidence, since the peace of Tilsit, the only prospect of success in the endeavours of his Majesty's Ambassador to restore the ancient good understanding between Great Britain and Russia, appeared when the intelligence of the siege of Copenhagen had been recently received at St Petersburgh.

The inviolability of the Baltic Sea, and the reciprocal guarantees of the powers that border upon it, guarantees said to have been contracted with the knowledge of the British Government, are stated as aggravations of his Majesty's proceedings in the Baltic. It cannot be intended to represent his Majesty as having at any time acquiesced in the principles upon which the inviolability of the Baltic is maintained, however his Majesty may, at particular periods, have forborne, for special reasons, influencing his conduct at the time, to act in contradiction to them. Such forbearance never could have applied but to a state of peace and real neutrality in the north: and his Majesty most assuredly could not be expected to recur to it, after France has been suffered to establish herself in undisputed sovereignty along the whole coast of the Baltic Sea, from Dantzick to Lubeck

But the higher the value which the Emperor of Russia places on the engagements respecting the tranquillity of the Baltic, which he describes himself as inheriting from his immediate predecessors, the Empress Catherine and the Emperor Paul, the less justly can his Imperial Majesty resent the appeal made to him by his Majesty as the guarantee of the peace to be concluded between Great Britain and Denmark. In making that appeal, with the utmost confidence and sincerity, his Majesty neither intended, nor can he imagine that he offered, any insult to the Emperor of Russia. Nor can his Majesty conceive, that in proposing to the Prince Royal terms of peace, such as the most successful war on the part of Denmark could hardly have been expected to extort from Great Britain, his Majesty rendered himself liable to the imputation, either of exasperating the resentment, or of outraging the dignity of Denmark.

His Majesty has thus replied to all the different accusations by which the Russian Government labours to justify the rupture of a connection which has subsisted for ages, with reciprocal advantage to Great Britain and Russia; and attempts to disguise the operation of that external influence by which Russia is driven into unjust hostilities for interests not her own.

The Russian declaration proceeds to announce the several conditions on which alone these hostilities can be terminated, and the intercourse of the two countries renewed.

His Majesty has already had occasion to assert, that justice has in no instance been denied to the claims of his Imperial Majesty's subjects.

The termination of the war with Denmark has been so anxiously sought by his Majesty, that it cannot be necessary for his Majesty to renew any professions upon that subject. But his Majesty is at a loss to reconcile the Emperor of Russia's present anxiety for the completion of such an arrangement, with his Imperial Majesty's recent refusal to contribute his good offices for effecting it.

The requisition of his Imperial Majesty for the immediate conclusion, by his Majesty, of a peace with France, is as extraordinary in the substance, as it is offensive in the manner. His Majesty has at no time declined to treat with France, when France has professed a willingness to treat on an admissible basis. And the Emperor of Russia cannot fail to remember that the last negociation between Great Britain and France was broken off, upon points immediately affecting, not his Majesty's own interest, but those of his Imperial ally.

But his Majesty neither understands, nor will he admit, the pretension of the Emperor of Russia to dictate the time, or the mode, of his Majesty's pacific negotiations with other powers.—It never will be endured by his Majesty, that any Government shall indemnify itself for the humiliation of subserviency to France, by the adoption of an insulting and peremptory tone towards Great Britain,

His Majesty proclaims anew those principles of maritime law, against which the armed neutrality, under the auspices of the Em-

Empress Catherine, was originally directed; and against which the present hostilities of Russia are denounced. Those principles have been recognized and acted upon in the best periods of the history of Europe; and acted upon by no power with more strictness and severity, than by Russia herself, in the reign of the Empress Catherine.

Those principles it is the right and the duty of his Majesty to maintain: And against every confederacy his Majesty is determined, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain them. They have at all times contributed essentially to support the maritime power of Great Britain; but they are become incalculably more valuable and important at a period when the maritime power of Great Britain constitutes the sole remaining bulwark against the overwhelming usurpations of France; the only refuge to which other nations may yet resort, in happier times, for assistance and protection.

When the opportunity for peace between Great Britain and Russia shall arrive, his Majesty will embrace it with eagerness. The arrangements of such a negociation will not be difficult or complicated. His Majesty, as he has nothing to concede, so he has nothing to require. Satisfied, if Russia shall manifest a disposition to return to her ancient feelings of friendship towards Great Britain; to a just consideration of her own true interests; and to a sense of her own dignity as an independent nation.

Westminster, December, 18. 1807.

Naval Intelligence.

Capture of Madeira.

Downing-Street, Jan. 23. 1808.

Captain Murphy, of the 88th regiment, Brigade Major of his Majesty's forces at Madeira, has arrived at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with a dispatch, of which the following is an extract, from Major General Beresford, dated Madeira, Dec. 29. 1807.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major General Beresford to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Madeira, Funchale, Dec. 29. 1807.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Lordship the surrender of the island of Madeira on the 24th inst. to his Majesty's arms.

Jan. 1808.

We had, previously to the ships coming to an anchor, sent to the Governor to surrender the island to his Britannic Majesty, offering the terms we were authorised to make, which were acceded to. The troops were immediately landed; and before dark were in possession of all the forts, and had the 3d and 11th regiments encamped, with their field-pieces, a little to the west of the town. In regard to unanimity and cordial co-operation, it is sufficient to say, it was Sir Samuel Hood I had to act with; and the object, the service of his country. His ardent zeal communicated to all the same sentiments, and the utmost unanimity prevailed.—I had the fullest reason to be satisfied with the zeal and ardour of all the officers and troops under my orders.

I have the honour to enclose the articles of capitulation which have been agreed upon. Capt. Murphy of the 88th regiment, Brigade Major to the Forces, will be the bearer, and communicate any further particulars your Lordship may be desirous of knowing; and I humbly recommend him to his Majesty's gracious consideration.

Terms of Capitulation for the Island of Madeira and its Dependencies, agreed upon by his Excellency the Governor and Captain General, Pedro Fagundes Bacelar d'Antas e Menzes, on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and by Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Knight of the Bath, and Major-General Beresford, on the part of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. I. That, on signing of the present treaty, the island of Madeira and its dependencies shall be delivered up to the Commanders of his Britannic Majesty's forces, and to be held and enjoyed by his said Majesty, with all the rights and privileges, and jurisdictions which heretofore belonged to the Crown of Portugal.

II. That it is agreed the said island shall be evacuated and redelivered to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, or to his heirs and successors, when the free ingress and egress to the ports of Portugal and its colonies shall be re-established as heretofore; and when the Sovereignty of Portugal shall be emancipated from the controul or influence of France.

III.

III. For the present, the arms and ammunition of all kinds to be delivered and placed under the possession of the British Commanders.

IV. Public property shall be respected, and redelivered at the same time, and under the same circumstances, with the island. His Britannic Majesty, during the period his troops shall occupy the island, reserving the use of all such property, and the revenues of the island, to be applied to the maintenance of its religious, civil, and military establishments. For the above purpose, all the public property, of whatever description, to be formally delivered up, and received by the Commissaries respectively appointed for that object.

V. All private property on the island of Madeira, belonging to the subjects of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, to be respected.

VI. The free exercise of religious worship to be maintained, and protected as at present established.

VII. The inhabitants to remain in the enjoyment of their civil constitution, and of their laws, as at present established and administered.

Done at the palace of St Lorenzo, Funchale, Madeira, 26th Dec. 1807.

Pedro Fagundes Bacelar D'Antas E Menezes, O Governador e Capitao-General da Ilha da Madeira.

Sam. Hood, Rear-Admiral, K. B.
W. C. Beresford, Major-General.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 23.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received at this office from Rear-Ad. Sir Samuel Hood, K.B. &c. addressed to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board his Majesty's ship Centaur, Funchale Bay, Madeira, 29th December, 1807.

Extract of a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. &c. dated Centaur, Funchale Bay, Madeira, 29th December 1807.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the island of Madeira has surrendered to his Majesty's forces confided to the command of Major-General Beresford and myself.

The squadron (Centaur, York, Captain, Intrepid, Atricaine, Shannon, Alceste, and Success,) and transports, arrived on the 23d, off the island of Porto Santo, and off this bay on the forenoon of the 24th; and though the ships were rather baffled by the light winds under the land, on entering the bay, every ship was anchored conformable to my wishes; and being placed within a cable's length of the forts, and the army ready to disembark, the troops were immediately allowed to land, and take possession of the principal forts. Next day we met the Governor at the Palace of St Lorenzo, and arranged the articles of capitulation, which were signed on the 26th, in the presence of the civil and military officers of the island.

As Major General Beresford will give all other particulars relative to the island to his Majesty's Secretary of State, I shall only add, from the cordial good understanding that has subsisted between us, as well as between the whole of the army and navy, had there been a resistance, every thing we could have desired was to have been expected from both services.

I have to express my entire satisfaction of the Captains, officers, and men, of his Majesty's ships on this service; and send my first Lieutenant, George Henderson, with this dispatch. He is a very excellent officer, and I must refer their Lordships to him for any further information; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' notice.

From the following letter from an officer on service at Madeira, it will be seen that it was not expected that the conquest would have been so easy:—

"We arrived in this (Funchale) bay on the 24th of December, in 17 days from Cork. The orders which we received before we made the land, prepared us to expect a determined resistance, and we were for several days on the *qui vive*, receiving ammunition, scaling ladders, &c. from the ships of war. Our force consisted of four regiments and two companies of artillery. The disposition for the attack was bold. We were to have landed immediately in front of the town, on the beach, with a line of fortified wall in our front, the whole length of the place, with several bat-

batteries along it. The troops to have landed were the light companies formed into a battalion, the 25th regment, and the greater part of the buffs. The other two regiments, the 11th and 63d, were to have landed as the second division. There were particular gates pointed out to each battalion to force, and if they failed in forcing them, with the assistance of the artillery, were to fix their ladders, and scale the wall, which is about 18 feet high; and I am convinced that we should soon have been in possession of the place, although not without considerable loss: we all indeed expected warm work. We made the land, close before daylight, on the morning of the 24th, the ships of war all prepared for action; and as the day broke, Sir Samuel Hood, in the Centaur, led into the bay, the other ships of war and frigates following, and then the transports;—the light infantry ships were to have pushed in first.—We were all, in short, eagerly looking for the boats, and for the signal to land, and expecting the batteries to open on the ships, but behold, when close in with the town, all was quiet, not a shot was fired from the batteries—a dead silence reigned throughout. The interval of suspence was most unpleasant. The ships of war at length came to an anchor in their places opposite the batteries, and we were also ordered to come to an anchor, when we observed a flag of truce come off from the shore to the Admiral, when a capitulation was arranged. The Portuguese believed our force to be greater than it was, but they were no doubt taken by surprise. They expected an attack about a month ago, and were better prepared for it. The troops of the line in the place are 800, and the militia of the island, they say, may be assembled to the amount of 6000.

In consequence of the war with Russia, orders have been issued from the Admiralty for all Russian officers which have been employed in our service to quit it. On Saturday Jan. 14. seven young Russian gentlemen who were employed as midshipmen in our navy, were conveyed from Harwich on board the Auckland packet, Capt. Dean, on their return to Russia.

The Russian frigate and transport, detained at Spithead, with the specie and other valuable cargoes on board, have been condemned as lawful prizes.

The Stately and Nassau men of war, and Lynx frigate, sailed from Yarmouth on Monday Jan. 11. for Gottenburgh, with seventy-four casks of dollars, about 100,000l, being a remittance to the King of Sweden.

We are happy to say that Lord Hutchinson and Colonel Eustace have arrived in safety, from Petersburgh, in the Bellette sloop of war. Lord G. L. Gower and suite, Mr Garlike, Sir S. Shairp, &c. are also arrived in the Proserpine frigate. The Apollo, with Lord Gower's baggage, is also arrived. She was taken by the Danes, and afterwards by a French privateer, but by both suffered to depart. The Frenchman, however, helped himself to a carriage and two valuable pictures belonging to his Lordship.

The Salcette frigate, of 38 guns, having on board Lord William Bentinck, late Governor of Madras, (who is succeeded by William Petrie, Esq.) is arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.—The Salcette was built at Bombay, and launched in March last, and is a most beautiful vessel. She had a remarkably quick passage, having left Madras on the 29th of September.

Admiral Murray, with the Polyphemus and Africa, and the transports from Corke, is arrived at Portsmouth. The Champion transport, arrived from Buenos Ayres, has brought home the hostages left by General Whitelocke, 200 men of the 71st regiment, and artillery, and 50 seamen and marines.

A squadron under Captain Halkett, which sailed with sealed orders, has joined Sir Sydney Smith, who was left on the 28th Dec. off the Tagus, all well, with 10 sail of the line.

Our trade with the Brazils is to continue precisely on the same footing, in respect to duties, articles prohibited, &c. as that which we carried on with Portugal, until a new treaty is concluded. To prevent excessive speculation, no licences will at present be granted but to vessels sailing with convoy, and which take their clearances for Santa Catherina, which is upwards of 150 leagues from Rio Janeiro.

Of the transports that continue to be taken up, many are believed to be for the East Indies, to bring home hemp.

The

The East India Company have engaged with Government for the culture and sale of 20,000 tons of hemp for three years, to be brought home in ships especially fitted and prepared for the purpose.

A very valuable ship from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon, detained by a Guernsey privateer, was wrecked near Ballinskellix, on Thursday, Jan. 7. Eight of the crew, attempting to escape in the boat, were drowned. The remainder, 20 in number, were saved by clinging to the masts and rigging.

Another dreadful gale came on on Thursday and Friday, January 14. and 15. and a great deal of damage was sustained among the shipping in the Downs. At Deal, on Friday, the tremendous sea threatened the destruction of the town. The foundations of many houses next the sea were undermined, store-houses were swept away with their contents, and the ground tier of the dwelling-houses filled with water. The sea, during the tempest, made a considerable breach between Sandown Castle and the battery No. I. which inundated the chambers, and forced such a torrent of water into the lower streets of Deal, that the cellars were completely filled, and property to a large amount totally destroyed. In a row of houses adjoining to Alfred-square, the torrent was so deep, that boats were obliged to be got down, and the miserable inhabitants taken out of their houses from the chamber windows. Several quays in the Beach street, which had braved the fury of the elements for a series of years, have been totally destroyed, and the timber washed out to sea.

At Margate, there was one of the dreadfullest gales ever known. All the bathing-rooms were washed down but Wood's. The Parade is likewise washed down, and a great part of the pier; a number of vessels destroyed. The whole damage is estimated at 25,000l. or more.

At Sheerness, the tide flowed to a very unusual height, and being the top of the springs, by its irresistible force, inundated all the level for many miles, by forcing down the barrier walls. The whole level, indeed, to the extent of 700 or 800 acres, is entirely under water, and it must be many months before it can be all got off; the loss, therefore, to the land-owners is incalculable. An immense number of fine large masts were floated from the King's stores on the marshes. A vast number of cattle and sheep, and other property, have been lost on the level.

During the dreadful gale of wind, there arrived off Cowes, a large fleet of transports from Ireland, those late from Buenos Ayres, under convoy of a gun-brig, which, together with ten sail of the transports, and an American ship, were drove ashore between Cowes and Yarmouth. The gun-brig, with three sail of the transports and the American ship, got safely off, and it is hoped the others will be got off without material damage.

Lloyd's books are filled with accounts of vessels damaged, but of few, if any, totally lost.

The Peggy, Inch, of Douglas, Isle of Man, is lost in Poevash Bay, near Castletown, with all on board, eight in number. The Elizabeth, Rae, from Quebec for Liverpool, was lost on the 28th Dec. near Church Rocks, Stromness—crew and passengers saved, and it is hoped a considerable part of the cargo may be recovered. The ship is gone to pieces.

On the 1st of January, a vessel, brig-rigged, was seen near the point of Gairloch, at anchor, where she continued, with moderate weather, the next and following days, but was discovered on the 4th to have been cast upon the point; of the crew, consisting of eight persons, three appear to have been drowned, and one was discovered dead in swampy ground, having been unable to reach any house. One of those drowned, and the man found in the swamp, appear to be foreigners. The vessel, from the reports of the country people, had come from Malta or Gibraltar, and was bound for Liverpool.

On Friday, Jan. 8. about 30 persons were lost in crossing from Youghall to the county of Waterford. The superintendant of the ferry refused putting them over, in consequence of the darkness of the night, and badness of the weather, which induced them to hire a private boat, notwithstanding the strongest remonstrance on his part not to make the attempt; however, they persevered, and unfortunately perished.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

Faculty of Advocates.

New Bill, *touching the* Administration *of* Justice *in* Scotland.

On Wed. Dec. 23. the Faculty of Advocates met to consider the bill lately introduced into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland.

The following Members of Faculty were present—

Robert Blair, Dean of Faculty.

John Pringle	Thomas Thomson
Andrew Ramsay	D. Boyle (Sol. Gen.)
Adam Ogilvy	Francis Jeffrey
John Graham	Hon G. Abercromby
Edward Maccormick	James Skene
George Buchan	George Ross
Sir Henry Hay Mac-dougall	James Reddie
	Rob. Davidson jun.
James Paterson	William Murray
Robert Craigie	Patrick Walker
John Anstruther	Da. Munro Binning
George Stewart	Sir Tho. Kirkpatrick
David Hume	Lewis H. Ferrier
Archibald Colquhoun (Lord Advocate)	Arch. Bell
	Wm. Fraser Tytler
R. Hodshon Cay	J. Henry Mackenzie
Sir James Suttie	Adam Duff
Alexander Moir	John H. Forbes
James Drummond	Alex. Macconochie
James Wolfe Murray	Alexander Copland
Wm. Maxwell Mori-son	James Keay
	John A. Murray
James Clerk	Wm. Boswell
Henry Glassford	Henry Cockburn
John Burnet	Archibald Douglas
William Elliott	Alexander Lang
John Patison	Andrew Clephane
Sir Ja. Montgomery	Norman Hill
Sir Alex. Muir Mac-kenzie	William Macdonald
	James Forrest
John Connell	Thomas Miller
Robert Hamilton	Patrick Small
Alexander Irving	Patrick Millar
Jas. Stewart Oliphant	Wm. R. Robinson
Jn. Buchan Hepburn	Colin Mackenzie
Gilbert Hutcheson	John Inglis
Robert Davidson	James Harrowar
William Erskine	James Campbell
Archibald Campbell	Robert Græme
David Douglass	John Miller
David Monypenny	Simon Fraser
James Fergusson	Wm. Horne
George Joseph Bell	John Dunlop
Burnett Bruce	James Wilson
Walter Scott	Peter Fothringham
James Gordon, jun.	John Riddel
James Glassford	George Tait

The Dean stated, that this meeting was called in consequence of a letter he had received from several members, which he desired might be read. It was accordingly read by the clerk as follows:

"*Edinburgh, Nov.* 25. 1807.

"Sir,

"We request that you will call a meeting of the Members of the Faculty, for the purpose of considering a bill lately brought into the House of Lords, entitled, "An act touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and touching appeals to the House of Lords."

"We do not presume to suggest any particular day for that purpose, as we have no farther wish, with regard to it, than that it should take place upon whatever day will be most convenient for you, and at such distance of time as will give the Members of the Faculty full opportunity to bestow that attention on the subject which its importance calls for.

(Signed) William Erskine.
George Jos. Bell
Tho. Thomson.
Henry Cockburn.
J. Henry M'Kenzie.
F. Jeffrey.
John A. Murray."

The following resolutions were then moved by Mr Jeffrey, and seconded by Mr John Murray:

That it is the opinion of this meeting,

1*st*, That the Court of Session ought to be divided into two Chambers or divisions, of co-ordinate jurisdiction, as proposed in the bill.

2*d*, That it ought to be provided in the bill, that the Judges in each chamber shall sit daily in the Inner-house, for dispatch of business, during the time of Session.

3*d*, That the requisite alterations in the constitution of the Court of Session, and in the modes and forms of administering justice in Scotland, ought, as far as possible, to be made by the direct legislative authority of Parliament; and that no power or authority, of a legislative

lative kind, ought to be delegated to the Court itself, unless carefully limited to such rules of procedure as are subordinate and technical.

4th, That the appointment of a Royal Commission, with powers to enquire into matters tending to the better administration of justice in Scotland, whose proceedings shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, is a measure highly expedient in itself, and sanctioned by former practice.

5th, That the Commissioners who shall be so appointed, ought to be instructed to report to Parliament as to the number of Judges who are to officiate in the Outer-house and Bill chamber, and as to the other matters which it is proposed in the bill shall be committed to the Court itself; provided, however, that the Court shall be impowered to regulate all the said matters by acts of sederunt, until a statute shall be passed upon the report of the Commissioners.

6th, That there are some general points, which it would be expedient to fix, in the first instance, by the direct authority of the Legislature, leaving to the Commissioners only to report upon the form and manner in which they should be carried into execution.

7th, That, upon this principle, it ought to be declared by act of Parliament, that the introduction of jury-trial, in certain civil cases, would be for the evident utility of the subjects within Scotland; and the Commission should report in what cases, and in what manner and form, it appears to them that it could be most usefully established.

8th, That it ought to be declared, in like manner, that the present form of process, which sanctions long-written statements and arguments, all of which enter on the record, is productive of great inconvenience, and ought to be altered; and that the Commission should be directed to report on the most adviseable means of remedying this evil.

9th, That the unlimited power of single Judges, to review their own interlocutury judgements, is productive of many inconveniencies; and that the Commission be directed to consider in what manner these inconveniencies may be removed.

10th, That the mode, as now practised, of taking proofs by commission, is productive of many inconveniencies; and that the Commission be directed to consider in what manner these inconveniencies may be removed.

11th, That the Commission be farther directed to make inquiry into the proceedings in the Bill Chamber and inferior Courts, and to report in what manner these may be improved.

12th, That the whole matters to be thus investigated, being clearly connected with each other, ought to be referred to the consideration of one and the same set of Commissioners; and that they should be directed to make their report within six months from the end of the session of Parliament in which the bill is passed.

13th, That the bill, with the alterations suggested in the preceding resolutions, will materially improve the administration of justice in Scotland.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Faculty, with the exception of the seventh, in which it is proposed to be declared by act of Parliament, that the introduction of jury trial, in certain civil cases, would be for the evident utility of the subjects within Scotland. This resolution was, however, adopted by a great majority.

Mr William Erskine then moved the thanks of the Faculty to the Lord Chancellor Eldon, for the attention he has given to the improvement of the law of Scotland, and that a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to his Lordship by the Dean; which motion was seconded by Mr David Hume, and was carried unanimously.

The following letter was sent by the Hon. Henry Erskine, with the approbation of a very great number of respectable Members of the Faculty, to the Lord Advocate, giving his and their reasons for not attending the above meeting:—

Prince's Street, December 21. 1807.

My Lord,

As I do not mean to attend the Meeting of the Faculty, which has been called for Wednesday next, to take into consideration the new bill, lately brought

brought into the House of Lords, for regulating the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and as many of those gentlemen who approved of Lord Grenville's bill are also to be absent, I think it proper to inform your Lordship of our reason for not taking part in the business.

After the plan of reform brought into Parliament by Lord Grenville had been almost a year before the public, and after its detailed provisions had been maturely considered by the Members of our Body, they assembled from all quarters of Scotland, at the end of last winter session, for the purpose of giving their opinions upon the subject. Several days were wholly employed in discussing the measure, by the most full and respectable Meetings of the Faculty that ever were held; and the result was, that in most of its material provisions, Lord Grenville's bill was approved of.

The bill which has been lately introduced, is totally different, and its provisions are founded upon principles directly opposite to, and utterly inconsistent with those of Lord Grenville's bill. Besides, I have seen a number of resolutions, drawn up and circulated by some of the Members, adverse to the principles of both bills: These, we understand, are intended to be moved in the course of the deliberations on the new bill; and it has been openly avowed, that the principles, of which the Faculty have already approved, are to be reviewed and reconsidered, in order to prevail upon them to express opinions contrary to those principles. Such being the declared object of the proposed Meeting, a renewed debate on questions already so deliberately decided, would be unavoidable. I cannot, therefore, admit the propriety of holding such a Meeting, and think it fit to avoid a fruitless discussion.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,
HENRY ERSKINE.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland.

The following is the answer sent by the Lord Advocate, to the Hon. Henry Erskine, upon the receipt of the above letter:—

"*George Street, Dec.* 25. 1807.

"DEAR SIR,

"I received your letter at a late hour on the 21st, informing me that you, and many of those Gentlemen who approved of Lord Grenville's bill, were not to attend the meeting of the Faculty of Advocates to be held on the 23d, for the purpose of considering the bill brought into the House of Lords, by Lord Eldon, relative to the Administration of Justice in Scotland. Convinced that the Lord Chancellor is desirous of receiving information from every quarter, I regret the resolution announced in your letter; and it is peculiarly unfortunate that, owing to your absence from all the meetings of Faculty, in which the late measures connected with the Courts of Justice in Scotland were discussed, they have been deprived of the advantage of learning the views and sentiments entertained by a professional man of your eminence and talents.

The bill introduced by Lord Grenville, the provisions of which could not be anticipated from the perusal of those resolutions which you term his plan of reform, and which announce certain alterations, in which the forms and principles of the law of Scotland were to be adhered to as much as possible, and the true meaning and spirit of the Articles of Union were invariably to be maintained, was read for the first time, in the House of Lords, on the 16th of February 1807; it was put into the hands of the Members of Faculty on the 24th, and the meeting for considering it was held on the 28th of that month. You will, therefore, judge whether all the Members of Faculty, not then in Edinburgh, could have had it in their power to attend, and whether there was not very little time given, even to those on the spot, necessarily much occupied with professional business at that period of the Session, to peruse and consider proposed legislative enactments of such magnitude and importance.

"Lord Eldon's bill was ordered to be printed, by the House of Lords, in August 1807. Copies of it were afterwards transmitted to the Judges, the Dean of Faculty, and other professional men; and likewise to the Conveners, and Sheriffs of Counties, and to the Magistrates of Royal Burghs. After the Court of Session met in November, a num-

number of copies were delivered to the librarian, for the use of the Members of Faculty, and a letter was transmitted, on the 25th of that month, to the Dean, requesting him to call a meeting, for the purpose of considering that measure, to which their attention had been so carefully directed.

"Notwithstanding the non-attendance of members, to whom I am informed printed copies of the letter to me had been transmitted by you prior to the meeting on the 23d, and notwithstanding the absence of others who approve of Lord Eldon's bill, there were present at that meeting, and there concurred in the resolutions then adopted, a greater number of the Faculty, than did concur in any of the resolutions which you describe as approbatory of the material provisions in Lord Grenville's bill. Unquestionably the two bills are in some respects founded upon principles opposite to, and inconsistent with one another. My opinion as an individual is, that the first of these measures would have terminated in the destruction of the law of Scotland, though not intended to produce that effect, but that the second would preserve our law, and improve the administration of justice. The resolutions adopted on the 23d are certainly adverse to several important principles of Lord Grenville's bill; but they, with equal precision, sanction those of the bill introduced by Lord Eldon; at the same time, they suggest useful information for carrying those general principles into practical effect, such as the professional experience of the members of Faculty enabled them to supply.

"I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) A. Colquhoun."

The Hon. Henry Erskine, of Ammondel, Prince's Street.

Glasgow Public Meeting.

In consequence of previous notice given by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, there was held, on Thursday, Jan. 7. in the Town Hall there, one of the most numerous and respectable meetings of merchants and manufacturers ever assembled in that city.

His Lordship having taken the Chair, stated, that he had called the meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of expressing to his Majesty, at this important crisis, their firm determination to support, by every means in their power, his just rights, and the interests of the British empire. He then read the letter, requesting him to call the meeting, which was signed by about 40 respectable inhabitants; and stated, that he very much approved of the measure, because, if ever there was a time for unanimity and exertion to strengthen the hands of Government, the present was that time.

After which Mr Black, the Dean of Guild, rose, and addressed the Meeting to the following effect:—

"My Lord Provost,

"The requisition for calling us together was truly so candid and explicit in itself, that very little more need be said upon the subject. It must at once have satisfied every person who read it or heard of it, what were the views and intentions of the gentlemen who made the requisition to your Lordship. I shall, therefore, only add, that in my mind, such an address is both necessary and proper.

"It will require no argument, I am sure, to convince every gentleman present, that we live in the most eventful period that ever the civilized world saw. But I will not take up your time to detail the mournful events which we have lived to see. They have been too momentous, and are too recent, not to be well known to us all. But I wish to draw the attention of gentlemen to the result of all these unparalleled transactions. The result has been, I am sorry to say, the unbounded success of an unprincipled Usurper, and our inveterate foe, who, in consequence of these successes, is now ruling over the whole Continent of Europe with a rod of iron—and who is using all his uncontrouled force, not only to dictate rigid prohibitions against our trade in every quarter, but to compel all the Continental Powers, many of whom have been long our allies, to combine against us in the war.

"Standing alone, it behoves us the more especially to be true to ourselves. It is expected that every man in Great Britain shall do his duty. It becomes us all, under such trying circumstances, and at such an important crisis, to rally round the Throne of our beloved Sovereign, and to assure him, that, be our

pri-

him, that, be our privations ever so severe, or ever so long, we will support him at all times, by every means in our power, in his just rights, and for the interests of the British empire.

" Glasgow now stands high in the scale of the empire. Its consequence is felt and well known. It has always been esteemed for its loyalty. It has been heretofore attentively listened to in all such expressions, and it will be listened to again. With great propriety, therefore, may this address be now transmitted to his Majesty, by a city which has so much at stake, and whose example, on that account, may be frankly followed by others.

" But I will detain your Lordship no longer, excepting just to read the resolution that is now proposed.

" RESOLVED,

" That it will be proper, in this Meeting, at this important and momentous crisis, when the unbounded ambition of our enemy calls forth all the energies of his Government, and of his people, to address his Majesty, and to assure him of our firm determination to support, at all times, and by every means in our power, his just rights, and the interests of the British Empire;—and to state to him at the same time, that, although we must be supposed to feel the effects of his adversary's exertions against the Commerce and Manufactures of the Country, yet we have no interests but what are identified with the dignity of his Crown, and the independence of these Kingdoms:—And further, that we are fully satisfied it is only by persevering in prompt, wise, and vigorous measures, that we are to hope for the attainment of our wishes—a safe, honourable, and lasting Peace."

Mr James Hopkirk then addressed the meeting, in nearly the following words:—

" MY LORD PROVOST,

" My sentiments accord so much with those which have been so well expressed by the Gentleman who has moved the resolution, that little is required for me to say upon this occasion. We stand in a situation in which this country was never placed, since our existence as a nation. We have read in ancient times, that a barbarian, more fierce and crafty than the rest, has overturned, like a torrent, every thing that opposed him, and by fire and sword, has extended his sway over the nations around him. But it remained for our days to have seen an obscure individual, and a foreigner, by fraud and violence, seating himself on the throne of one of the most powerful Monarchies of Europe; converting the most polished and civilized nation into an armed multitude, ready to submit to every deprivation, to forego every comfort, and to sacrifice even life itself to serve the purposes of his insatiable ambition, and to extend the iron hand of his despotism over the whole of Europe.

" Because we have hitherto kept out of his grasp, and have arrested his progress to universal empire, he has sworn eternal enmity against us, has threatened our utter ruin, and begun to carry his threats into execution, by shutting nearly every port, and raising up enemies to us, from one end of the Continent to the other. Our situation therefore is awful and impressive, and cannot be viewed without wonder and astonishment; but I hope there is no man who now hears me who looks upon it with fear and dismay. No; " the selfsame sun which shines thus upon him, looks not louring upon us.

" If it has pleased Providence, for wise purposes which we are unable to fathom, to raise this man to an unexampled pitch of power and greatness, and to preserve his life through every difficulty and danger,—have not we too been wonderfully protected from his grasp, and raised to a height of power hitherto unknown in the annals of our country? Have our shores yet been polluted with blood? Has our navy been swallowed up by the waves, or scattered by the winds? On the contrary, do not our fleets now ride triumphant from the farther shores of Hindostan, to the most distant boundary of the Atlantic Ocean? Has not that same Providence raised up for our defence a Nelson, and numberless others, given them wisdom to plan, and knowledge to direct the British thunder against the foe, till they have nearly swept their ships from the face of the ocean?—Has not the same power nerved the arm, and fired the breast of our hardy seamen and soldiers with courage, made them ready to despise every danger, and brave even death itself, in defence of their King and country;

try?—Why then should we be afraid? Let us persevere in the contest with firmness and resolution, and I trust we may yet be the means of relieving suffering Europe from the bondage in which she is enthralled, and of restoring that permanent peace which we all desire: meantime it is our duty to be prepared for every event. If the enemy should dare to set foot on our shores, let us be ready to meet him even in the shock of battle, and let us firmly resolve either to fall in the contest, or to return victorious, rather than to live slaves, and be witnesses to the ruin of our families and the desolation of our country. But it may not be the fate of any, or but few of us here present, to be called to the field; we have therefore, as men and citizens, other duties to perform. Let us bear, without repining, the deprivations which may yet be in store for us. Let us submit, without murmuring, to the burthens which it may be necessary to lay upon us, for the salvation of the state. Let each of us, when required, be ready to sacrifice his time, and exercise such talents as have been bestowed upon him, for the general welfare; and let us, without regarding whether this or that set of men rule the helm of affairs, be united in one mind, setting shoulder to shoulder, and foot to foot, striving for the victory; and we shall surely overcome the foe, and preserve that independence derived from our ancestors, and will transmit that fair inheritance to our children, without which, in my mind, life is not worth the preserving. At this eventful period, Britain requires all her sons to do their duty; and he that swerves from it is false to his King, and unworthy of his country. It would be a waste of words for me to occupy the time of this meeting longer, as I trust we are all of one mind; with pleasure, therefore, I second the motion."

A Committee being appointed to draw up the Address, they retired, and produced one in terms of the Resolution, which was unanimously agreed to; and the same was directed to be signed by the Lord Provost, in name of the Meeting, and to be transmitted to Lord Hawkesbury, to be presented to his Majesty.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

On Monday Dec. 14. came on the trial of John Duncan, Exciseman at Glenluce, accused of murder or culpable homicide, by stabbing James Melvien, farmer in Float, on the military road between Glenluce and Newton-Stewart, on the 4th of August last.—It appeared that the deceased was driving two carts laden with smuggled salt, when he was stopt by the officers near Glenluce, and a scuffle ensued, in which Melvien was accidentally, but mortally wounded by a cutlass in Duncan's hand. The Jury retired to the Robing Room, and brought in their verdict, unanimously finding the prisoner *Not Guilty*; when after a few words from the Lord Justice Clerk, he was dismissed *simpliciter* from the bar.

Tuesday Dec. 22. came on the trial of James Biggs, for murder or culpable homicide.—The libel states, that, on the 17th of August last, while the prisoner was driving a chaise westward through the Grassmarket, instead of directing his horses with the caution requisite on such occasions, he run them, or the chaise, against John Anderson, servant to Messrs Hotchkiss, and Lamont, brewers in Edinburgh, and he, having been thrown down, was so much bruised that he expired in eight or ten days. The Jury, who retired to the Robing Room, in about half an hour returned a verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel *Not Guilty*; upon which he was dismissed *simpliciter* from the bar.

Monday Jan. 4. came on the trial of Robert Dow, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate for theft.—He pleaded guilty; and the Jury having inclosed in the Robing Room, in about half an hour returned into Court with a verdict all in one voice finding the pannel guilty, in consequence of his judicial confession. He was sentenced to be transported beyond seas for life.

Tuesday Jan. 5. came on before this Court, the trial of Barbara Malcolm, accused of administering poison to her daughter Margaret Sutherland, an infant of 18 months old, on the 8th of December last, of which she died in a few hours. The Pannel pled *Not Guilty*.

A number of witnesses were examined,

ed, from whose evidence it appeared, That the pannel, between two and three years ago, was a servant in the New Town, where she formed a connection with one Sutherland, a soldier in the Inverness-shire militia, to whom she had the above child. After her recovery, she put her child to nurse, and hired herself as a nurse to a family in the south side of the town. Finding that she was unable to support the child and herself properly, she went twice to Musselburgh in the course of last June, to see if the father of the child would give her any assistance, which he refused to do. From that period her temper, which was described to be very mild, underwent a material alteration. She did not appear to be the same person as formerly. On Sunday the 6th December, she visited her child, then residing with Adam Gordon, Lady Lawson's Wynd, Portsburgh. It had a sore mouth with the cold. Next day she bought some oil of vitriol from an apothecary's shop, which was put into a small vial.—On the forenoon of Tuesday the 8th December, she again visited the child, carrying her mistress's child along with her. Both Gordon and his wife were in the house at the time. She gave her mistress's child to Gordon to hold, and took her own on her knee. Mrs Gordon went out on an errand, and her husband walked about with the child he had taken, paying little or no attention to the pannel and her daughter. In a short time he heard the child scream out violently, when he asked her what she was doing to the child? She answered, that she was only giving it some raw sugar; but it afterwards appeared that it was at that time she had poured the oil of vitriol down its throat. Gordon was not satisfied. He insisted to know what the child had got; when the pannel put a piece of sugar into his hand, and said it was only a part of that she had given it. Mrs Gordon soon after came in, when the pannel gave her some money to get honey for the child; and, while she was out for it, the pannel went away with her mistress's child, leaving her daughter in great agony, which increased during the forenoon. About two o'clock, a medical gentleman was sent for, who gave the child some medicine, which had no effect. She languished in excruciating torment till between five and six in the evening, when she died. In the course of the afternoon Gordon went in search of the pannel, whom he brought to his house, and endeavoured, along with some neighbours, to make her tell what she had given her daughter; she still insisted it was nothing but sugar.—On the death of the child, she was taken to the watchhouse of the bounds by the police officers, and then she said she had given her daughter some sugar of lead. Next day she was committed to prison, and on the 10th she emitted a declaration before the Sheriff, in which she confessed she had given her daughter the oil of vitriol she had bought the day before.

That the child died of strong poison, was clearly proved by the medical gentlemen who were examined, two of whom had opened the body after its death. The cloaths she wore were also produced in Court, and were burnt in several places by the stuff she had vomited.

The evidence was summed up by the Lord Advocate for the Crown, and by Mr J. Murray for the pannel. After a very able and candid charge by the Lord Justice Clerk, the Jury retired to the robing-room (the Court having agreed to sit till they had made out their verdict,) and in a short time returned into Court with their verdict, finding, all in one voice, the pannel *guilty* of the crime libelled.

The Court then sentenced her to be hanged at the west end of the Tolbooth, on Wednesday the 10th of February next, and her body to be given to Drs Monro, for public dissection.

In passing sentence, the Lord Justice Clerk addressed the unhappy prisoner, in one of the most able, eloquent and impressive speeches we ever heard on a similar occasion.

Thursday, Jan. 7. came on the trial of Daniel M'Pherson, James Graham, and Donald M'Callum, soldiers belonging to the Argyllshire militia, indicted for the murder of John Simpson, a negro drummer of the 29th foot, at Aberdeen, on the 3d of September last. The pannels pled not guilty, but on account of the absence of a witness, further proceedings were delayed till Monday, when the Court, after admitting the witness to which the objection had been made

made on account of inadmissibility, reserving the credibility of his evidence to the Jury, proceeded with the trial. The indictment charged, that the prisoners did, upon the night of the 3d of September last, forcibly break into the house possessed by Margaret Creek, residenter in Castlehill of Aberdeen, and did then, and within the said house, or upon the street near to it, barbarously, wickedly, and feloniously beat the said John Simpson with stones, and stab him with bayonets in diverse parts of his head and body; in consequence of the wounds thereby inflicted, he, the said John Simpson, was murdered by the prisoners, or one or other of them. At five o'clock at night the Jury were enclosed, and ordered to return their verdict on Wednesday, when the Jury accordingly returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the libel *Not proven.* After an excellent address from the Lord Justice Clerk, the prisoners were dismissed *simpliciter* from the bar.

On the 28th Nov. Peter Macdougall, *alias* MacLaggan, convicted at the Circuit Court of Justiciary, held at Inverary in September last, of the murder of Mary Stewart, his late wife, and sentenced to be hanged on the 13th Nov. but afterwards respited by his Majesty for 14 days, was executed at Inverary, pursuant to the said sentence.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Jan.* 19.

A case was brought at the instance of the Crown against an auctioneer, for an evasion of the auction-tax. At a public sale, a few shares of stock were sold by auction, upon which the duty was offered; but it was admitted that a much greater number of shares were subscribed in another room, regulated by the public sale, upon which the duty was refused. This the Lord Chief Baron, in delivering the unanimous opinion of the Court here, as well as the uniform practice in England, declared to be contrary to the law. Accordingly the Jury found for the Crown.

COURT MARTIAL.—GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant General's Office,
Edin. Jan. 7. 1808.

At a General Court Martial, held in Edinburgh Castle, on the 28th of December, 1807, whereof Colonel the Earl of Dalkeith, of the Dumfriesshire regiment of Militia, was President, for the trial of Andrew Williamson, Private Soldier of the Edinburgh Regiment of Militia, upon the following charge:

For having deserted from the Edinburgh Regiment of Militia, on or about the 11th of November last.

OPINION AND SENTENCE.

The Court having maturely deliberated on the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, and the whole proceedings, is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the charge, in breach of the articles of war; and therefore sentence him to be transported as a felon, for seven years, and at the expiration of that time to be at the disposal of his Majesty, for service as a soldier in any of his Majesty's forces at home or abroad, for life or otherwise, as his Majesty shall think fit.

Lieut. General Viscount Cathcart, Commander of the Forces, approves of the proceedings and sentence of the above General Court Martial; and in publishing the same to the army in North Britain, his Lordship is sorry to add, that he finds it necessary to declare his determination, to carry into effect, with the utmost rigour, every punishment awarded for the crime of desertion, especially when aggravated by the swindling practices of taking bounty as volunteers for the express purpose of deserting.

This order to be read at the head of each corps of the regular and militia forces in North Britain, and entered in their regimental orderly books.

By order of Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Cathcart,
Commander of the Forces,
ALEX. MACKAY, Dep. Adj. Gen.

LORD NELSON.—The Column to the Memory of Lord Nelson, at Glasgow, is completed; and an eminent Sculptor has undertaken to execute the Statue of that illustrious Statesman, Mr Pitt.—Glasgow has thus had the honour of being the first City that contracted for a Statue of Mr Pitt, and erected a Column to the memory of Lord Nelson.—The Committee which superintended the erection of the Column to Lord Nelson, have been for some time engaged in procuring appropriate inscriptions and devices for its pedestal. The following has been presented:

TO
NELSON,
The Scourge of *France*,
The Avenger of his Country and of *Europe*,
Who, wielding the Naval Thunders of the
EMPIRE,
Pour'd Destruction on the terrified Foe
At the blazing Shores
of
ABOUKIR,
COPENHAGEN,
AND
TRAFALGAR.
Cover'd with Glory and Renown,
In the Hour of Victory,
THE HERO FELL,
Imbalm'd with the Tears, and Entomb'd in
the Hearts of
THE BRITISH PEOPLE.
To perpetuate to distant Ages,
The Deeds and the Memory
Of this Gallant
SEAMAN,
And to stimulate Posterity to emulate his
Actions,
THE CITIZENS OF GLASGOW
Erected this Column,
A. D. 1807.

BIRTHS.

May 15. On board the Baring East Indiaman, off the Cape of Good Hope, Mrs Roxburgh, a daughter.

Aug. 6. At Malta, Mrs Somerville, wife of William Somerville, Esq. D. I. H. a son.

Sept. 24. At London, the Lady of David Maxwell, Esq. of the Guards, younger of Cardoness, a son.

25. At Newbottle Abbey, the Countess of Ancram, a daughter.

25. At the house of the Countess Dowager of Galloway, in London, the Lady of the Hon. E. Stewart, of a still born child.

—. At Portumna Castle, in Ireland, the Countess of Clanricarde, a daughter.

—. At Broomfield, Surry, the Lady of W. Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. a son.

25. At Kensington Lane, Newington, the Lady of Mr Wylde, two girls and a boy.

25. At Ashley Park, Surrey, the Lady of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. a son and heir.

—. At Worthing, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Cumming, of the 11th Light Dragoons, a daughter.

—. At Bath, Lady Charlotte Drummond, a son.

Oct. 3. At Minto, the Hon. Mrs Elliot, a son.

3. At Callendar House, the Lady of W. Forbes of Callendar, Esq. a son.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Kerr of Chatto, a

4. At London, the Hon. Mrs Buchanan, a daughter.

4. At Alva, Mrs Johnstone of Alva, a daughter.

6. At Farnham Royal, Bucks, Mrs Clephane, wife of Col. Clephane, M. P. a son.

6 The Lady of Charles Granville Stuart Menteath of Closeburn, Esq. a son.

13. At Kerfield, the Lady of Major Dunsmure, a son.

15. At Rasay, Mrs M'Leod of Rasay, a son.

18. Mrs Park, of Ancrumwoodhead, a daughter.

20. At Dalhousie Castle, the Countess of Dalhousie, a son.

22. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Colonel Lauriston, a daughter,

23. At ditto, Mrs Skene of Rubislaw, a son.

23. At the seat of the Earl of Uxbridge, Anglesea, Lady Caroline Capel, a son.

24. At London, Lady Foley, a daughter. Her Ladyship is sister to the Duke of Leinster.

26. At Old Aberdeen, the Lady of Col. Arthur Forbes, a daughter.

26. At Lansbridge House, Bath, the Lady of C. H. Fraser, Esq. a son.

31. At Crailing House, the Lady of Jas. Paton, Esq. a daughter.

31. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hamilton, wife of Dr James Hamilton, a daughter.

—. At Eccles, the Lady of John Maitland, Esq. of Eccles, a daughter.

Nov. 1. At London, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Goldie, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, a son.

1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Campbell Hamilton of Dalserf, a son.

3. At ditto, the Lady of Arch. M'Nab, Esq. a daughter.

4. At Dalkeith House, Lady Caroline Douglas, a daughter.

5. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Robert Campbell, Esq. a son.

—. Mrs Cunningham of Cairncurran, a son.

7. Lady Colquhoun of Luss, a daughter.

7. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Admiral Duddingston, a daughter.

8. At Logie, the Lady of Colonel Kinloch of Kilrie, a son.

23. At Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, the Lady of John Peter Grant, Esq. of Rothiemurchus, a son.

25. At London, the Lady of Sir William Fraser, Bart. a daughter, being her sixteenth child.

26. A tradesman's wife in Banff, of three sons, but they all died a few hours after birth.

27. At Airds House, the Lady of Sir John

John Campbell of Ardnamurchan, Bart. a son and heir.

Nov. 29. At Dreghorn, Mrs Trotter, a son,

At Fountington, Sussex, the Lady of Sir James Duff, a daughter.

The Lady of Brigade Major Vernon Graham, a son.

Dec. 1. At Dorrator, near Falkirk, the Lady of James Brown, Esq. a daughter.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Parker of the Olympic Circus, a son,

3. At ditto, Mrs Dennistoun, younger of Colgrain, a daughter.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Carlyle Bell, a daughter.

7. At ditto, the Hon. Mrs Capt. Hunter, a son.

8. At Letham, the Lady of John Buchan Hepburn of Letham, Esq. a son.

9. At Dee Bank, Mrs Anderson, a son.

11. At Cluny, the Lady of Col. Macpherson, a son.

16. At Eslemont House, Mrs Gordon of Hallhead, a daughter.

17. At his house, Leith Walk, Mrs Allen, wife of Samuel Allen, Esq. Royal Navy, a daughter.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Bruce of Symbister, a son.

21. At Barrock House, Caithness, the Lady of John Sinclair of Barrock, Esq. a son. He was baptized, William Henry Charles James Fox Erskine.

23. At Coolhurst, Sussex, the Countess of Galloway, a son.

24. At Leith, Mrs Ker, wife of Mr Wm. Ker, merchant, Liverpool, a son.

30. At Delvine House, Lady Muir Mackenzie, a daughter.

Jan. 3. Mrs Duff of Muirtown, a daughter.

4. At Freeland House, the Hon. Mrs Hoare, a daughter.

4. At Knowle, Sussex, the Lady of Col. Beatson, Governor of St Helena, a daughter.

5. At his house in Downing street, London, the Lady of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas Saunders, a daughter.

7. At Sundrum, the Lady of John Hamilton, Esq. younger of Sundrum, a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 7. At Vizagapatam, Madras, Thomas Scott Jackson, Esq. only son of the late Thomas Scott Jackson, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England.

April 27. At Prince of Wales's Island, James Heriot, Esq. acting surgeon of that settlement.

Aug. 20. At Kingston, Jamaica, David Innes, Esq. naval officer.

21. At Zante, Captain Robert Smith, of the brigantine Harmony of Aberdeen. He arrived at Zante in perfect health, and, while on shore upon business, caught a malignant fever, which cut him off, after a very short illness, in the 42d year of his age.

Sept. 19. At Trinidad, John Stuart, Esq. of Nickefie, Surinam, eldest son of the late Mr William Stuart, Kirk of Forgue.

At Nassau, New Providence, Charles Findlay, Esq.

Oct. 7. At Scarpow in Shetland, Mrs Ross, sen. of Scarpow, in the 67th year of her age. She was greatly beloved for her charitable and humane disposition, and is justly regretted.

17. At Holm Castle, Westmoreland, Jamaica, William Dunbar, Esq. of Holm Castle, fourth son of the late Alexander Dunbar, Esq. of Boath,

27. At Lansquinet, Trelawney parish, Jamaica, aged 22, Mr Adam Hay, youngest son of the deceased John Hay, Esq. late at Braco, Banffshire.

At Charlestown, Mr Andrew Bell, partner in the house of William Marshall and Co.

Nov. 3. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr Thomas Shaw, of Dumfries, surgeon of the ship Alexander.

Dec. 2. At London, Miss Crawfurd Hamilton, of Gloucester Place.

3. At London, Mr Thomas Ostell, bookseller, aged 32.

6. At Dumfries, Mr William M'Naight, merchant.

7. At Totness, aged 42, Thomas Watts, Esq. one of the Directors of the Sun Fire Office.

8. At London, suddenly, in his 74th year, Daniel Robinson, Esq. of Gray's Inn.

8. At East Kilbride, much regretted, the Rev. William Crichtone, preacher and schoolmaster of that parish more than thirty years.

10. At Stapleford, in Leicestershire, aged 40, the Right Hon. Philip Sherard, Earl and Baron of Harborough, and Baron of Leitrim, in Leitrim.

10. At Clifton, in the 47th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, Col. the Hon. William Monson, of his Majesty's 76th Hindostan regiment.

10. At Dundee, aged 91, Mrs Fairweather, relict of Mr Fairweather, with whom she had been married for upwards of 60 years. They were both born on one day.

11. At Clackmannan, aged 84, Mrs Robina Edmondstoune, relict of Mr James Stewart, and last of the family of John Edmondstoune, Esq. of Cambuswallace.

11. At Selkirk, Mr John Henderson, aged 87.

11. At Aberdeen, aged 80, Mr David Tyrie, late of Dunnydeer.

Dec.

Dec. 12. At Over Chatto, William Redhead, Esq. of Ryehill.

12. At Edinburgh, Miss Jane Robertson, second daughter of the late Mr John Robertson, writer in Edinburgh.

14. At Inveresk, aged 76, James Wedderburn Colville, Esq.

14. At Glasgow, Mrs Mary Eccles.

15. At Fincastle, Gilbert Steuart, Esq. of Fincastle, aged 78 years.

16. At Charlton, in Kent, Thomas Welladvice, Esq. late commander of the East India ship Charlton.

16. At Stirling, aged 16, Miss Marion Banks, daughter of Robert Banks, Esq. of Craighead.

17. At an advanced age, Mrs Margaret Johnston, relict of the late Wynne Johnston, Esq. of Hilton.

17. At Hollywell, Flintshire, aged 33, Annabella, wife of Captain John Edwards, late of the Ancient British Light Dragoons.

18. At her cottage in the Isle of Wight, Lady Frances Tollemache, sister to the Earl of Dysart.

18. At Dublin, after a few days illness, Sir Francis Hutchinson, Bart. aged 80.

19. At Edinburgh, Robert Semple, Esq. younger of Earnock, Advocate.

19. At London, Emma, Countess Dowager of Mount Edgecumbe.

19. At Eslemount, the Hon. Charles Napier, of Merchistonhall, formerly Capt. of the Royal Navy, and uncle of Lord Napier.

20. At Great Ealing, after a lingering illness, Francis Stephens, Esq. F. R. and A. S. and late one of the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy, aged 68 years.

21. At Dumfries, Mrs M'Kie, widow of the late Patrick M'Kie, Esq. of Drumboy.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Auchenleck, daughter of the deceased James Auchenleck, Esq. of Woodcockdale.

23. At Aberdeen, aged 81, Wm. Cruden, Esq. late Chief Magistrate of Aberdeen,

24. At Polquhairn, Allan MacDougall, Esq. writer to the signet.

25. At his seat at Belton, in Lincolnshire, in the 64th year of his age, the Right Hon. Brownlow Cust, Lord Brownlow.

25. At Linlithgow, Norval Smith, who had been driver with Mr Mackay, vintner, of the Stirling coach, for upwards of fifteen years; in which profession he accumulated property to the amount of 1500l.

—. In the 60th year of his age, the Rev. Henry Richards, D. D. Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, of a paralytic stroke, after two days illness.—The Rev. Doctor was also Vice Chancellor of the University.

26. At Stirling, at an advanced age, Mrs Shaw, widow of the late Rev. Eneas Shaw, minister of the gospel at Forres.

26. At Straiton Mill, Mr James Russell, farmer.

26. At Dunfermline, Mr Thomas Wardlaw, aged 90 years.

28. At his house, Carlton-Place, Glasgow, John Pattison, Esq. merchant.

30. At Edinburgh, Miss Eleanor Groves Rattray, eldest daughter of the late Mr James Rattray, of Jamaica.

30. At Alloa, Mrs Ann Jaffray, relict of Mr Robert Meiklejohn, brewer.

—. At London, Miss Mary Callander, of Craigforth, Stirlingshire.

Lately, Mrs Stewart, wife of Lieutenant General James Stewart.

In the 80th year of his age, Sampson Lloyd, Esq. Banker, of Birmingham.

At Haslar Hospital, in consequence of a cold caught at Copenhagen, Lieut. Gregory, of his Majesty's ship Maida.

At Marlborough, Lieut.-Colonel James Boyes, Inspecting Field Officer of that district.

At Bristol, Joseph Thomas Waugh, B.A. Gresham Professor of Rhetoric.

At Callercoats, near North Shields, John Ramsay, mariner, aged 115. He served in the capacity of cabin-boy on board one of the ships in Sir George Rooke's squadron, at the taking of Gibraltar in 1704. He retained his faculties in full perfection till within a few days of his death, nor did his great age in the smallest degree damp his spirits.

At Preston, Mr John Little, of Annan, well known for his improvements in salmon fishing.

Mr William Lockhart, eldest son of the late Robert Lockhart, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's civil service.

Jan. 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Angus, relict of John Grieve, Esq. late Commissioner of Excise.

2. At manse of Dron, the Rev. David Dow, in the 78th year of his age, and 50th of his ministry.

3. At his house at Morar, aged 79, John Macdonald, Esq. of Morar.

5. At Ely House, Fife, Sir Philip Anstruther, of Anstruther, Bart. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his brother, the Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, now of Anstruther, Bart. late Chief Justice of Bengal.

8. At Edinburgh, in the 23d year of his age, Lord Alexander Gordon, second son of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, and Major of the Aberdeenshire militia, to the great grief of that noble family. The family burial place being in the venerable Cathedral Church of Elgin, the funeral procession commenced on the 11th. The company assembled at Oman's Hotel, St An-

drew's

drew's Square, consisting of the Marquis of Huntly as chief mourner, and a great number of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who occupied 10 mourning coaches, and 24 private carriages. The company only proceeded about two miles, when they returned to town. On Friday the 15th, the hearse and attendants arrived at Aberdeen, and passed through that city, to the end of George's street, attended by the Magistrates, Professors of the two Colleges, and many of the principal Gentlemen of the town; the Argyleshire militia, and first regiment Aberdeen volunteers, lining the streets. When the remains of Lord Alexander arrived on the property of his noble father, they were met by the friends and tenantry of his Grace, who accompanied them to Gordon Castle, where the body lay in state during the night. On the following morning, January 19. an immense assemblage of mournful spectators appeared in front of the Castle; and as soon as the noblemen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood and adjoining counties had arrived, the whole moved in solemn procession to the burial place of the family, in the old cathedral at Elgin. The funeral service was performed in the most affecting manner by the Rev. Mr Buchan. It is unnecessary to attempt to describe what were the feelings, at this moment, of the illustrious Duke, his father, and of his noble brother, the Marquis of Huntly, as well as of all those who witnessed the awful scene. Major General MacDonald, commanding the northern district, accompanied the funeral to Elgin, whither he had previously ordered a detachment of 200 men of the 42d, or Royal Highlanders, the Marquis of Huntly's regiment, with the volunteers of the county; the former marched from Fort George, and paid the last military honours over the body of this young and much lamented nobleman, who had just entered his 23d year.

Jan. 20. At Amisfield, of the gout in his stomach, aged 59, the Right Hon. Francis Lord Elcho, only son of Francis Earl of Wemyss. His Lordship has left an only son, Francis, now Lord Elcho, who married Miss Campbell, Shawfield, and who is now heir apparent to the Earldom.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Jan. 4.	——	1½ pr.	64½
11.	225 6	2¼ —	64½ ⅝ ¾
18.	226½	2¼ ¼ —	63¾ 64 ¼
25.	——	2½ ¼ —	63 64

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Jan. 4.	60 72	34 42	30 36	58 62
11.	60 72	34 40	30 36	54 60
18.	60 74	36 43	30 37	56 62
25.	60 72	36 43	30 36	56 64

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Jan. 1.	35 6	31 6	30 0	32 0
8.	34 6	31 6	29 0	32 0
15.	34 0	31 0	29 0	33 0
22.	35 0	32 0	30 0	32 0
29.	35 0	31 0	29 0	32 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Pease.	Bolls.	Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
Jan. 5.	260	22 21½	36	18 15
12.	250	22 21½	38	18 15
19.	250	22 21½	38	18 15
26.	300	22 21½	61	18 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The curious communication of *Mr Weber*, in reply to *Mr Henderson*, will appear in our next; as will *Amyntor*, and *Mr H*'s paper.

Allert.—*A. M. M.*—*A Professional Man.*—*J. M.*, are received.

We regret that, from the pressure of other materials, the continuation of *Glendonnen* is unavoidably postponed till our next.

Errata in last volume.—P. 656. *for* mutari, *read* mutare.—P. 658. *for* 2½d. *read* 2l. 10s.—P. 659. *for* from dung, *read* from culprits and from dung: *for* and fines, *read*, and to arbitrary fines.—P. 673. *dele first line.*—P. 848. c. i. l. 30. *for* rureant, *read* recreant.

R. Scott fc.

MARCHMONT HOUSE in the COUNTY of BERWICK.